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CHINA IN 1922

(The first portion of this retrospect appeared in last week's "Herald," but is reprinted here for convenience especially in filing the whole article.)

THE year 1922 is memorable for an unequalled opportunity for reunion, conspicuously missed. The defeat of Chang Tso-lin and resignation of the "illegal" President, Hsu Shih-chang, followed by the expulsion of Dr. Sun Yat-sen from Canton, wiped out all visible issues of importance and appeared to pave the way to peace and reorganization. It is difficult for the outsider to understand why this golden chance, the best that had been offered since the revolution, was so lamentably missed. One can only conclude that in the absence of any one man strong enough to impose his will on others, there were enough people, peculiarly benefited by disorganization, of sufficient powers to thwart the peace which threatened to break out. The close of the year found the different parts of the country even more divided and pursuing their own lines than they had been twelve months earlier. This facilitates the writing of an annual review but at an expense to China which leaves little satisfaction to the writer.

NORTHERN AFFAIRS.

On the eve of the New Year Mr. Liang Shih-yi, whose reputation or financial ability is a commonplace, had succeeded General Chin Yun-peng as Premier and immediately announced a course of cutting down of bureaucratic sinecures and superfluities. On January 2 a presidential mandate appeared pardoning the Anfuite generals who had been sheltering in the Japanese Legation since the overthrow of General Tuan Chi-jui and the Anfu Government in July, 1920.

This and the popular belief that Mr. Liang was merely the tool of Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian Warlord, stimulated the opposition to his Premiership headed by General Wu Pei-fu but undoubtedly supported by large sections of the country. On January 10 General Wu was reported to be moving troops from Hupeh towards Peking. On January 13 he sent an ultimatum to Mr. Liang giving him three days in which to resign, and followed this with another on the 21st, this demand being endorsed by Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Shantung and Shensi. On January 25 Mr. Liang was granted the usual sick leave and on the 26th sent in his resignation. He was accompanied into obscurity by his lieutenant, Mr. Yeh Kung-cho, Minister of Communications and a special target for denunciation. There followed a period of acting Premierships and unsuccessful search for permanencies. Dr. W. W. Yen carried on for a fortnight but resigned on February 10. Mr. Chow Tze-chi was actually appointed, with Dr. Wellington Koo, fresh from Europe, as his Foreign Minister, but he resigned during the strife between General Wu and Chang Tso-lin. The most notable events of the spring are President Hsu's mandate of March 12 calling for a Parliament (which was generally regarded as a device to legalize and strengthen his own position) and the memorial on March 20 of Mr. Tung Kang, Minister of Finance, on corruption in high places connected with short term loans and the purge that he was permitted to apply.

WU PEI-FU AND MUKDEN.

The first outward sign that the heavy hand of Chang Tso-lin on Peking might lead to trouble with General Wu Pei-fu was the news of Chang's mobilizing on February 16. Throughout the subsequent campaign General Wu steadily maintained that he fought only to avert a military dictatorship in Peking, that he would fight again for the same cause, but otherwise did not in-

tend to interfere in politics. On April 10 Chang Tso-lin began to bring his troops to Peking. On April 12 Wu Pei-fu began to move northwards. The two armies came into touch on the Hun river south of Peking on April 27. Some days followed of outpost skirmishing and the consumption of much powder, which extended to the Tientsin-Pukou railway at Machang. On May 3, at Changsintien, a little south of Peking, Wu Pei-fu combined a frontal attack with a turning movement from the west and Chang's forces fled. They got back to the Great Wall, not being seriously pressed, and on May 13 Chang Tso-lin declared his independence and entrenched at Shanhaikuan, where he was followed at leisurely pace by Wu's troops. On June 9 negotiations for an armistice were announced which promptly led to a rather sharp but resultless engagement; but on June 16 the armistice was actually signed. Other events of this period were a rising by Chao Ti, Tuchun of Honan, in Wu Pei-fu's rear, which was easily put down; and a mutiny in Kirin against Chang Tso-lin, also quelled and subsequently punished with great severity. Chao Ti was cashiered by mandate of May 10 and with his brother, Chao Chieh, fled in disguise. Their leaderless armies were left to prey on the province, of which more presently. The rain of proscriptions from Peking with which President Hsu attempted to justify himself in the eyes of Wu Pei-fu, included Chang Tso-lin, who paid scant attention to it. Consolidating his power in Manchuria, he was reported by the end of July to be as strong as ever and there appears no doubt that he is. On September 29 he was reported to be buying arms in large quantities from abroad. At the close of the year the expectation of a further trial of strength between him and Wu Pei-fu to take place in the coming spring was general.

The Dragon Festival (May 31) found Peking as usual penniless. Tung Kang, the Minister

of Finance, issued a frantic appeal to the provinces for money, but how he scraped through the festival can only be guessed. On June 1 President Hsu called on his last supporter, General Wang Shih-chen, to form a cabinet, but this proved the culminating point of his own unpopularity and on June 2 he bowed to the storm and resigned.

PRESIDENT LI'S RETURN.

The ex-President, Li Yuan-hung, was invited to accept the post of President *ad interim* and on June 11 he arrived in Peking to take up his duties. His appointment was opposed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the powerful Lu Yung-hsiang of Chékiang, but the latter ultimately agreed to it on the understanding that it was only a temporary Presidency necessitated by the emergency of the times. Good intentions were signalized by a mandate abolishing tuchunships (June 16), a grandiose scheme of army disbandment (June 30) and the imprisoning of Chung Shih-ming, former Vice-Minister of Finance (June 23), accused of having starved all public services to give the money to Chang Tso-lin's agents. On July 5 the Provincial Assembly of Canton (Dr. Sun Yat-sen having been expelled and General Chen Chiung-ming reigning in his stead) telegraphed to Peking, proposing abolition of the Southern Government and reunion with the North. It is inexplicable that no serious attempt was made by Peking to profit by this apparently genuine move. On August 1 the old Parliament of 1912 was formally reopened in Peking amid many hopes. It has continued to meet at intervals, apparently when members had nothing better to do. Not one serious piece of work, scarcely even a serious proposal, can be put to its credit.

On arriving in Peking President Li sounded Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the veteran Foreign Minister of the Southern Government, as to his accepting the Premiership, but without success. An offer to Mr. Tang Shao-yi was equally fruitless. On July 31 Dr. Wang Chung-hui, the well known jurist, a man equally acceptable or obnoxious to all parties, as being identified with none, accepted office as acting Premier and formed a Cabinet. On August 14 two regiments of the 9th Division mutinied at

Peiyuan and did some looting. No penalties followed. Peking possibly thought that it was lucky to get off so lightly. On September 19 the Cabinet resigned but was immediately reappointed. Dr. Wang Chung-hui now became substantive Premier, with Dr. Wellington Koo as Foreign Minister and Mr. Lo Wen-kan, Minister of Finance. This Cabinet was commonly allowed to be the best that the Republic has ever had. A sign of grace was the immediate and thorough investigation ordered by Mr. Sun Tan-lin, Minister of the Interior, on November 6, in respect of charges of malversation in his office, the said investigation being freely permitted to arraign even the Vice-Minister himself.

THE TIENTSIN CLIQUE.

Meanwhile the question of a permanent President was stirring the underworld deeply. The Tientsin clique, as it is called, advocates of Tsao Kun's candidacy, under the leadership of his brother, Tsao Jui, proved its power by moving the acting President on November 19 to order the arrest of Mr. Lo Wen-kan, Minister of Finance, on a charge of peculation, with the object of overthrowing the Cabinet and putting in a Premier who would be favourable to Tsao Kun as President. This episode caused a sensation throughout the country. There is not the slightest doubt that Mr. Lo was absolutely innocent, and when he insisted on remaining in prison and demanding public trial, rather than be released by President Li, who had bowed to the wrath of the Cabinet and was for fetching out Mr. Lo forthwith, the conspirators, of whom the Speaker of the House of Representatives was one, were panic-stricken at the prospect of having to justify themselves to the world. However, by another of those inexplicable turns of Peking politics, which are the despair of onlookers, Dr. Wang's Cabinet suddenly resigned on November 25, just when he appeared to have a great moral victory within his grasp. It was not until December 14 that an acting Premier could be found, when Dr. C. T. Wang accepted the post, thereby earning a good deal of odium for, as his opponents said, helping the Tientsin clique out of a hole. It may here conveniently be mentioned that on January 5 General

Chang Shou-tseng, a partisan of Tsao Kun's, was appointed Premier. His Foreign Minister was Dr. Alfred Sze. Speculation is more interesting than profitable. But one may wonder what would have been the fate of China if Wu Pei-fu had been of the stuff of which the old founders of dynasties were made. He is an excellent soldier, yet, his friends say, believes implicitly in constitutionalism and the supremacy of civil power. He certainly has neither taste nor genius for politics.

CANTON.

THE opening of the year found Kuangtung an independent Republic under the Presidency of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, offering to make peace with Peking if President Hsu resigned and the Twenty-One Demands were abrogated, but decidedly short of money, there being a deficit of \$21,000,000 due to the previous year's campaign in Kuangsi. On February 9 sensation was caused by the news that Dr. Sun Yat-sen was negotiating with Chang Tso-lin and Dr. C. C. Wu (son of Dr. Wu Ting-fang) was sent to Mukden to conduct the discussion. The bargain arrived at, as popularly reported, was that Dr. Sun was to be President of China reigning at Wuchang and Chang Tso-lin Vice-President reigning in Peking. Tuan Chi-jui, the old Anfuite Premier, who had escaped from Peking in January disguised as a monk, was also concerned in the negotiations. Whatever the truth of them, they were certainly connected with Chang's descent on Peking in April and Canton's renewed preparations for a march on Peking via Kiangsi (February 15). The murder of General Teng Heng, General Chen Chiung-ming's Chief of Staff, on March 24, caused a profound sensation, as it was already known that General Chen disagreed with Dr. Sun's policy, though the latter was exonerated of knowledge of the crime. On April 18 Chen Chiung-ming, disapproving of Dr. Sun's Northern expedition, resigned the Commander-in-Chiefship of the Southern army. Dr. Sun, then at Kueilin, returned to Canton, where Chen's resignation had occasioned considerable discontent especially among the troops, and was eventually forced to invite General Chen to return. On May 25 General Li Lieh-chun (the anti-Yuan Tutuh of Kiangsi in 1913)

started his invasion of Kiangsi, in nominal pursuance of the Northern expedition scheme. (Be it remembered that by this time Chang Tso-lin had been beaten, President Hsu had resigned and the country was calling for peace and reunion). On June 16 Chen Chiung-ming frankly revolted against Dr. Sun and seized Canton. Dr. Sun fled on board the gunboats. His subsequent action (June 18) in shelling Canton drew a peremptory warning from the American Consul to desist from needless slaughter. The Whampoa forts were captured by Chen Chiung-ming on July 10 and on August 5 the last of Dr. Sun's resistance was broken at Nanyang, he himself retiring to Shanghai. On November 18 came the news that the Yunnan "redheads" were invading Kuangsi. This movement developed into a combined attack by Yunnan and Kuangsi forces on Wuchow. Treachery among General Chen's troops, who had been suborned by Kuomintang agitators working in the name of Dr. Sun, caused the fall of Wuchow and Samshui and early in the present year the Yunnan and Kuangsi forces entered Canton, General Chen Chiung-ming retiring to his home at Waichow, having previously removed the most useful equipment from the Canton arsenal. At the moment of writing it appears uncertain whether the change over in Canton is to be regarded as a triumph of constitutionalism or an ordinary adventure in tribal warfare.

FINANCE.

Rumours of loans, and loans concluded, were less numerous than in some years, but compensated for this deficiency by the enormous sums mentioned. The first rumour was that the Consortium was to be asked for a consolidation loan of \$90,000,000, secured on the salt surplus, but nothing came of it. On the eve of China New Year, the Minister of Finance persuaded the Director of the Salt Gabelle, Sir Reginald Gamble, to give him a letter of guarantee, on condition that he did not raise any more sums on the salt surplus, on the strength of which he got six or seven million dollars out of the Chinese banks to meet the most pressing claims. The nominal amount of the loan was \$14,000,000. On February 9 the Government made an agreement with the native banks for a con-

solidation loan of \$89,000,000. This, however, broke down, partly through opposition by Wu Pei-fu, partly on the discovery of the various Ministries that no actual silver would come into their hands. On April 17 it was announced that the Government and provinces owed the Telegraph Administration \$16,000,000: the interest of this lies in its probable connexion with the subsequent abortive attempt to double the already extortionate telegraph charges. (See below.) On April 10 rumours were current of a £1,500,000 loan to be floated in Amsterdam, secured on certain northern railways. But they, too, came to naught. On April 19 bonds for a consolidation loan of \$96,000,000 with the native banks were actually released. The issue price was 84, interest 8 per cent., currency seven years. Writing on July 14 Mr. Rodney Gilbert said there was a mystery about this loan: some \$10,000,000 worth of it had been released, the holders of which were said to be quite ready to sell for what they could get. We have heard nothing more of the rest. On September 25 the 11th Year Loan of \$10,000,000 was issued. Secured on the Russian Boxer Indemnity service and controlled by the Inspector General of Customs, it found a ready acceptance. Towards the close of the year the Ministers of Great Britain, America, France and Japan protested to the Waichiaopu against China's default on certain foreign loans in contrast with the regularity of payments on the internal loans. It was rumoured that they meant to detain the Customs surplus but this is beyond their power. It may here be mentioned that on October 9 a Mr. Brander had concluded an agreement with the Canton Government for a loan of £2,000,000 (7 per cent., issue price 87½, tobacco and wine taxes the security) to be floated in London. The Central Government subsequently warned the British Legation that it would recognize no loans not sanctioned by itself.

CUSTOMS AND SALT.

The paradox of China has again been exhibited in the Customs returns which continue to show a large increase in spite of warrings and banditti. For the year 1921 the net revenue was Hk. Tls. 54,500,000, an increase of Tls. 5,000,000 over that of the previous year. This being an-

nounced in the first week of January amply explains the unfruitful rumour of January 10 that China was about to get a loan of \$300 millions secured on the Customs surplus. For 1922 the Customs revenue amounted to Hk. Tls. 58,600,000, an increase over that of 1921 of Tls. 4,100,000. The Salt Gabelle collected in 1921 a sum of \$77,987,838 (a decrease of \$1,076,265 and \$2,618,665, respectively, as compared with 1920 and 1919). After all dues were met there was a surplus of \$70,474,331. In 1922 the Gabelle collected \$85,789,000, an increase of \$7,801,000 over 1921. The surplus, after payment of dues, amounted to \$78,862,000 but of this \$31 millions had been left to the provinces, the amount thus missing from what goes to Peking having increased by \$13,000,000 since the previous year. A reserve of \$7,000,000 is maintained in the banks.

In October the Chinese Post Office and Chinese Telegraph Administration announced that substantial increases in rates would be enforced from November 1. Violent opposition was aroused in Manchuria, Kuangtung, Chêkiang, Kiangsi and Fukien, the Governors of which declared that they would not permit the new rates in their districts, and on December 28 Peking cancelled them and announced reversion to the old tariff.

THE PROVINCES.

To attempt to follow the doings of the different provinces in detail would be equally unprofitable, wearisome and beyond the space at our command. Here and there one province follows the lead of another where there is affinity between their Tuchuns—Fukien for instance taking its cue from Chêkiang. Generally they exhibit a common tendency to go their own way entirely irrespective of others. Conspicuous on this line was Hunan, independentist by nature and now quite cut off from the rest of the country. On January 1 Hunan introduced a brand new constitution, all its own, asserting the supremacy of the civil power and universal suffrage for both sexes. On March 1 electioneering for the Provincial Assembly began: among the candidates was a lady. The elections were finished on June 7: they were distinguished by conspicuous fraud and corruption. The position of

Chao Heng-ti, the Tuchun, was regularized under the new constitution by his being elected Civil Governor on September 29. Reactions of Dr. Sun's northern expedition and Li Lieh-chun's invasion of Kiangsi, led to disturbances in southern Hunan early in July and Chenchow was looted, but the trouble was quickly suppressed. As a part of Dr. Sun's Southwest Confederacy Hunan is a mere book entry. Notwithstanding the vaunted new constitution, the rule of the soldier and his indifference to the dictates of civil law was frequently and conspicuously displayed.

In Yunnan Tang Chi-yao, the ex-Tuchun, who had had to flee into Kuangsi the previous year, re-invaded the province in April, being assisted by the fact that Ku Ping-chen, the then Tuchun, had not played the game with the soldiers of fortune and other bandits who helped him to overthrow Tang. By April 18 Tang Chi-yao was supreme in Yunnan and Ku Ping-chen was dead. In June, shortly after President Li Yuan-hung's return to Peking, Tang Chi-yao published his own views of the right government for China, which was wholly on the lines of local autonomy. The brigands in his own province have profited so much by his advice that travelling has become almost impossible. Not a few missionaries who started for distant posts in Yunnan several months ago are still held up in the capital. Having achieved his reconquest of Yunnan largely by the outlaws' aid, Tang evidently feels a delicacy in repressing them.

In Szechuan the competition between rival generals led to fighting round Chungking and Wanh sien between August 3 and 28 by which date General Liu Hsiang had been driven out of both these regions and had fled. The remnants of his army were absorbed in the usual manner of provincial warfare into that of his victor, General Liu Cheng-hsun. On December 3 the Provincial Assembly and Civil Council, sitting at Chengtu, elected General Liu I-chiu supreme Governor of the whole province. But there are probably ten other chieftains dividing up with him the vast acres of Szechuan and each absolute king in his own domain. A good example of these is Chen Hsia-lin, the Border Commissioner, who has earned a good deal of praise for the even

balance he maintains between Chinese and Tibetans and generally beneficent administration. As a whole Szechuan does not appear to have been worse off under its kings than other provinces under republicanism. Kuangsi is a particularly unhappy example of the miseries inflicted by infatuated politicians and the ceaseless ebb and flow of armies, Cantonese, Kuangsi-ites and Yunnanese, with ever a surrounding fringe of mere brigands. Li Lieh-chun's invasion of Kiangsi (see Canton above) led to the capture of Kanchow on July 10 and Nanchang on July 18. In September General Hsu Chung-chih, an adherent of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, invaded Fukien from Kiangsi, and on October 12 General Li Hou-chi, the Tuchun, fled from Foochow and made his way to Shanghai. Admiral Sir Sah Chen-ping, however, continued to hold the coast with the ships and was commissioned by Peking to act as general pacificator. The position is obscure but no fighting has been reported for three months.

BANDITS.

It would be necessary to go back for many years to find a parallel to the activities of Chinese bandits during 1922. Not one province can be said to have been free from their visitations and in Honan, Anhui, Kueichow and Kuangsi the year seems destined to become historic. The practice of carrying off foreigners in order to embroil Peking, via the provincial authorities, with the foreign Powers, and thereby extort concessions for the captors, has become deplorably popular. Taking the principal outrages in order, we find the year begun by the kidnapping, on January 12, of a French priest at Wuchuan in Kueichow. He remained a prisoner for several weeks. On January 14 Father Julien, a Belgian Franciscan, was murdered by the brigands of western Hupeh. On February 11 a wave of anti-foreignism was reported in Shensi, but led to no untoward results. On February 17 Dr. Albert Shelton, an American medical missionary, was murdered at Batang in western Szechuan. On February 20 Dr. and Mrs. Hudson Taylor, of the C.I.M., travelling from Kueiyang to Yunnanfu, were captured by brigands and only released with great difficulty. On May 30, Chang Tso-lin's troops having been withdrawn for the operations

round Peking, a virulent outburst of brigandage was signalled from northern Manchuria: the doings of the "hunghutzes," as they are here called, the black-mail they levy on country towns and the severity with which they visit any attempt at resistance would make a thrilling and almost unbelievable book.

The celebrity of Honan dates from the sack of Kueiteh on May 18 by the troops of the defeated and fugitive Tuchun Chao Ti. (See "Wu Pei-fu and Mukden" *supra*). These troops subsequently appear to have formed themselves into an organized and very mobile force: they looted for profit and carried off foreigners, as stated above, with a view to compelling the provincial authorities to take them back into the army. Their numbers were estimated at anything up to 10,000, but this is probably guesswork. On June 9 they looted Lushan (Ho.) and carried off a Norwegian Lutheran missionary named Karstad. On June 12 they sacked Fukow (Ho.). Then comparatively little was heard of them until August 24 when they carried off a French and a Greek engineer, MM. Lenoir and Michael, and four Chinese engineers of the Lung-Hai railway. On October 13 they descended on Juchow (Ho.) and kidnapped a Scandinavian missionary, Mr. C. O. Frosberg, and an American, Mr. A. Lundeen. On October 31 Dr. Schurman, the American Minister, returning from Hankow, visited General Wu Pei-fu at Loyang, informally, but nevertheless to discuss these outrages, and the outlaws are said nearly to have caught him. On November 1 they kidnapped Mr. Ledgard, of the C. I. M., at Shangtsai (Ho.) and about the same time Mrs. Soderstrom, also C. I. M. On November 3 they sacked Yingchowfu in Anhui and left the town a ruin. (Mrs. Soderstrom was released here and regained safety). They also sacked Suiping (Ho.) on November 12. For some days about this time traffic on the Peking-Hankow railway was cut by the brigands and the foreign school on Chikungshan had to be brought down to Hankow. Public indignation ran high, meetings were held in the British Concession at Hankow, protests sent to the Diplomatic Body and passed on by them to the Wai-chiaopu. On December 1 the Diplomatic Body took the un-

precedented step of telegraphing direct to General Wu Pei-fu, the responsible head of Honan. Fearing that the bandits, if attacked, might kill their prisoners, he sent agents to bribe the brigands actually in charge of the foreigners and by this simple expedient got them all released by December 13. Military movements against the outlaws in project, but not yet in reality, have since been reported.

Other episodes under this heading to be noted are:—The revolt and looting of Kiukiang by Northern troops on August 3—they had been sent with a view to action against Li Lieh-chun, but were left without pay and found more congenial action as stated; the piracy of the Sui An near Hongkong on November 20 by robbers who had shipped as ordinary passengers; and, also on November 20, the robbing of Mr. and Mrs. Freeman Davies and their daughter by bandits near Chenyuan in Kueichow.

FAMINE AND TYPHOONS.

Not only for brigandage but for famine is 1922 infamous. The heavy rains and floods of the previous autumn had left large parts of the country, notably in Chêkiang and Kiangsu, absolutely waterlogged. But in Hunan the same effect was achieved by drought. Early in February the China International Famine Relief Commission in Peking published the results of careful investigation showing that eight provinces—Kiangsu, Anhui, Shantung, Hunan, Chêkiang, Hupeh, Honan and Shensi—were visited by famine; in which there were 128 hsiens very heavily affected, 135 heavily affected and an estimated total of 15½ million people destitute. Kueichow must be added to the above list of victims. The summer mitigated but did not redress the balance, of evil, which remained terribly heavy at the close of the year.

On August 2 an appalling typhoon, accompanied by a huge tidal wave, struck Swatow. The damage was colossal and the loss of life (including surrounding districts) must without exaggeration have run into tens of thousands. Appeals for help went out to the world and were nobly responded to, Hongkong being especially generous. From this time on for about six weeks typhoons were unusually frequent and severe. Taichow was wrecked on August 11; widespread destruction done

in Japan on August 23; on August 31, after five days' unceasing rain, a typhoon caused a landslide at Mokanshan in which the Rev. Percy King, C. M. S. Shaohsing, was killed. This typhoon travelled overland and did immense damage at Chin-kiang, Tsingtao and Chefoo, eventually disappearing in Korea. On September 11 Wenchow was struck by a typhoon which also sped on to hit Chinkiang. On September 17 an abnormal gale and much damage was reported from Hankow. The visitation in Chêkiang was particularly severe, the rice crops in large districts were absolutely ruined and it became necessary to organize special relief organizations along a chain of stations that extended very nearly over all the province.

STRIKES.

The world-wide labour unrest was amply reflected in China. Early in the year the "Canton Times" recorded that there had been, in Canton alone, twenty strikes during 1921, varying in time from two days to five months and achieving increases in pay of from 15 to 50 per cent. Such agitations certainly did not decrease in 1922. On January 13 a strike broke out in the coastal and river shipping at Hongkong which ultimately included overseas ships and practically all forms of service in the Colony. This strike is without parallel in the history of dealings between Chinese and foreigners. It was commonly believed that Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Government, which had welcomed Bolshevik agents from Moscow to Canton, was the instigator of the strike and that it was in revenge for the Hongkong Government's injudicious prohibition of rejoicings over Dr. Sun's election as president. Technically this charge seems untrue. But it is a fact that the headquarters of the strike movement in Canton were exceedingly close to the Government premises and the association between its leaders and the Kuomintang, official or unofficial, is scarcely deniable. On February 2 the Hongkong Government, having vainly offered arbitration, declared the Seamen's Union illegal. On February 28 the agitators called a general strike: they exercised an amazing and nameless terrorism on all classes of Chinese and even boys and amahs who had been for many years with their employers struck work. The foreign community respond-

ed vigorously to the call and had the Government only had them to consider, all essential services and work could have been carried on. But the British sense of responsibility for the native population, especially in respect of its food, induced the Government to intervene. Substantial concessions were made to the seamen, their union was recognized and on March 5 the strike came to an end. On May 29 a general strike broke out at Macao and in the ensuing disorders the Portuguese troops fired and killed or wounded seventy-four Chinese. Order was restored and, at intervals since then, the Cantonese Government has sent in more or less impossible demands for satisfaction. The matter appears to remain unadjusted still. In the beginning of July a branch of the Seamen's Union was opened in Shanghai and on August 5 started a strike against the China Merchants and other Chinese shipping lines which, unlike the foreign companies, had declined to admit the terms conceded in Hongkong as applying in these waters. After some weeks of mutual resistance the men gained the day. Among many other strikes too numerous to record, mention may be made of the B.-A.T. Co.'s strikes in the autumn at Hankow and Pootung, the latter purely sympathetic on the Chinese authorities having close the Spinning and Weaving Workers' Club hard by, which was being used as headquarters for Bolshevik propaganda.

On August 12 Comrade Joffe, specially sent from Moscow to start an intensive campaign for the recognition of Soviet Russia by China, arrived in Peking, where for some reason best known to themselves, he was greeted with watery enthusiasm by the intellectuals of the capital. But the refusal of Moscow to disgorge Mongolia, its palpable designs on the Chinese Eastern Railway and Comrade Joffe's own bullying tactics affronted and disgusted all classes of Chinese, and early in this year he evacuated Peking and came to Shanghai, meditating a campaign in the South. At the moment of writing he has gone to Japan, to take a rest cure, his health being undeniably poor. Sensation was caused in October by the "Hongkong Telegraph's" publication of correspondence showing that, while President of Canton, Dr. Sun

had been employing an agent in Berlin who, working with Von Hintze, formerly German Minister in Peking, was to promote an alliance between Germany, Soviet Russia and China. Dr. Sun published an explanation in these columns on October 7—it could scarcely be called a denial. On November 4 he published a contradiction of the reported alliance between Communism and the Kuomintang; but it occurred to some readers that Dr. Sun is possibly not aware of all that goes on in the ramifications of the Kuomintang. On the eve of Joffe's departure for Japan, mentioned above, he and Dr. Sun published a manifesto declaring their joint conviction that China is not yet ripe for the blessings of Sovietization and that reunion must first come. Many people will think that Sovietization would then be even less necessary.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

China's foreign relations may be summed up in the words Washington Conference, the effects of which as applied to herself all belong to the year under review. The Powers showed themselves in generous mood as regards China. It is true that on February 1 they passed a resolution gently admonishing her to cut down her armies: but this very small pill was coated in any amount of sugar. On the same day they also adopted resolutions withdrawing foreign postoffices in China; promising to take certain steps with a view to the withdrawal of foreign troops from China; recognizing China's complete sovereignty over radio stations in her territories; promising assistance in the unification of Chinese railways; undertaking to file with the secretariat of the conference, for transmission to its members, a list of all their respective treaties, conventions, etc., with China. Also on February 1 Mr. Balfour gave a voluntary undertaking that Great Britain would restore Weihaiwei to China, subject to discussions respecting the use of Weihaiwei by H. M. ships and "matters affecting the due safeguarding of foreign property rights." On February 3 the famous Twenty-one Demands were virtually withdrawn by Japan. On February 4 the Powers voted in favour of a general Board of Reference for Far Eastern Affairs, to which questions affect-

ing China's rights and interests might be referred. On the same date the treaty was signed for the settlement of the Shantung question: in bringing about this happy result, Lord, then Mr. Balfour, played no small part, for which Great Britain was afterwards specially thanked by China. On February 6 the Powers agreed to a revision of Chinese Customs dues, to bring them to an effective 5 per cent., after which revision a special conference was to meet with a view to imposing a 2½ per cent. surtax (more in the case of certain luxuries) "for such purposes and subject to such conditions as it (the conference) may determine," the ultimate object being the abolition of likin. And on the same day the Powers also passed a resolution "to respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China"—these words and this promise being interpreted in the subsequent clauses of the resolution in the most liberal possible sense.

The Tariff Revision Commission met in Shanghai under the chairmanship of Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, in June, and finished the new tariff giving China an effective 5 per cent. duty early in October. France and Italy demurred to its recommendations for a while, but it was ratified and in force by the end of the year. The foreign post offices were withdrawn in November and December. That of Japan is subject to a separate agreement in connexion with which a hitch has arisen over the South Manchurian Railway area and the transfer of Japanese postal employees to the Chinese post office. The first meeting of the Sino-Japanese Commission to discuss the terms for the surrender of Kiaochow met in Tsingtao on June 26 under the joint control of Dr. C. T. Wang and Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister to Peking. It held 50 sittings and, at the fiftieth, on November 29 it was announced that all matters had been settled. The most important items are the formation of a Sino-Japanese company for the working of the mines on terms very favourable to China, and joint running of the Tsinanfu railway with ultimate repurchase and full control by China provided for, also on very favourable terms. The exact conditions under which public buildings, wharfs and Government proper-

ties are regained by China have not been published. Kiaochow was formally handed back to the Chinese on December 11, the event being immediately followed by a wild scare of bandits. But life appears to be going on tranquilly enough by now. Mr. M. T. Liang arrived at Weihaiwei on September 19 to take up with Mr. Bertram Giles, British Consul at Tsinanfu, Mr. A. P. Blunt, Officer Administering the Territory, and Commr. E. Collins, R.N., discussion of the terms of rendition. The first meeting was held on October 2. The Commission continued to sit in profound obscurity until the close of the year when the negotiations were suddenly transferred to Peking. What point they have arrived at it is impossible to say. The year closed in with verbose wrangling between Peking and the representatives of Soviet Russia over the status of the Chinese Eastern Railway and Moscow's steady refusal to disgorge Mongolia.

IN GENERAL.

This review cannot attempt to deal with the increasing cultivation of opium throughout China. The very first week of the "Herald" for 1922 contained a leading article on the recrudescence of opium; mention of licences in Kueichow (the method now common is as follows: the military leaders compel the farmer to buy a licence to grow opium in order that they may tax him on it afterwards); an official report to Peking that poppy cultivation is rife in Fukien; and reports on growing in Szechuan. Customs seizures of smuggled opium, which ran into hundreds of thousands of pounds in 1921, would certainly not appear to have diminished in 1922. The bold proposal made by Sir Francis Aglen on January 23 of the present year that the Chinese Government should revert to control of the opium trade by legalizing it and licensing it shows how far China has fallen from the state of grace in which on the eve of the Republic she announced the complete extinction of opium cultivation.

The following are some items of general interest, one or two of them from outside China, the dates of which are worth placing on record. On February 28 Princess Mary of England was married to Viscount Lascelles. On March 3 the Amoy boycott,

in which Butterfield & Swire had been made scapegoat for the local Chinese dislike of certain gates and a wall about the British concession, was adjusted after several weeks' useless duration. On March 4 it was announced that a Dutch Syndicate had taken over from the Belgian concessionaires the Lung-Hai railway and construction of a port at Haichow. On March 15 a shocking aeroplane accident occurred at Paotingfu when 15 passengers were killed. On March 17 a scheme for the joint construction by Peking and Mukden of a harbour at Lienshan Bay was published but nothing more has been heard of it. On March 21 the British House of Commons abolished the muitsai system in Hongkong. From April 6 to 11 the Prince of Wales visited Hongkong, when he knighted Mr., now Sir Edward Pearce, in deserved recognition of his long service as chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council. On April 19 Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews started from Kalgan with an immense train, for scientific and archaeological exploration in Mongolia. On May 5 Chan Ping-sang, ex-president of the Seamen's Union, was pardoned by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, after having been imprisoned for murdering his wife. Chan went to Hongkong, where he was promptly arrested and expelled. The Seamen's Union threatened another strike, but it came to nothing. From May 2 to 11 several hundred missionaries from all over China met in the National Christian Conference in Shanghai. On July 20 the Technical Committee of the Yangtze River Commission, which had grown out of the previous year's Shanghai Harbour investigation commission and the subsequent tour of inspection of the Yangtze by Mr. Palmer the British delegate, opened offices in Shanghai. On August 10 the telegraph line from Lhasa to Simla was completed. On August 23 Mr. Sidney Barton, C.M.G., previously Chinese Secretary to the Legation in Peking, arrived in Shanghai to take up the post of Consul-General in succession to the late Sir Everard Fraser. On September 25 the appointment was announced of Mr. E. C. Wilton as Director of the Salt Gabelle in succession to Sir Reginald Gamble. He was formerly Consul-General in Hankow. On October 2 Captain F.

Tyler resigned his Advisership to the Chinese Navy and was succeeded by Commander I. V. Gillis, U.S.N. (retired). On October 17 Brig.-General Sir George Pereira telegraphed us his arrival at Lhasa, after a tramp of 7,000 miles in China's northwest and west. On October 25 the Japanese evacuated Siberia and Vladivostok. On October 29 Sir Beilby Alston, transferred for reasons of health from Peking to Buenos Ayres, left Shanghai, and on the same day Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, Commander-in-Chief of the China Fleet, said goodbye to the Far East. The former is succeeded by Sir Ronald Macleay, the latter by Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson. On November 20 Mgr. Celso Costantini, the first Apostolic Delegate to China, arrived at Hongkong. On December 1 the Ching Emperor Hsuan Tung was married according to all the ancient rites of the Manchu Dynasty. On December 8 a severe earthquake occurred in Kiusiu, and did great damage near Unzen. The murder by soldiers at Kalgan, on December 12, of Mr. Charles Coltman, an American subject, as he was taking silver out of the city for purposes of trade in Mongolia, caused an immense sensation. The American Legation has demanded suitable amends: the matter is still unsettled. Another outrage by soldiers occurred on December 18, when Signor Boveri, chief of police in the Italian concession at Tientsin, was shot at, at Tungchow, while motor-ing from Peking to Tientsin: fortunately there were no fatal results. On December 28 the British Government announced its intention to devote the remainder of its share of the Boxer Indemnity, about £11,000,000, to the education of Chinese. How best the money shall be spent is now exercising many minds.

OBITUARY.

The following notable deaths occurred during the year:—February 1, Marshal Prince Yamagata, the reputed "power behind the throne" and chief of the military party in Japan. March 21-22 Sir Everard Fraser, H.M. Consul-General in Shanghai: he had exceeded by a month all records of previous occupants of this post. March 30, at Dairen, Prince Su, formerly Minister of Civil Affairs in Peking and the author of many civic improvements in Peking. June

2, King of Chala, a notable figure at one time on the Tibet-Szechuan border, found drowned. June 20, Mr. E. F. Gedy, a well known missionary of Wuchang. June 23, Dr. Wu Tingfang, at one time Minister in Washington, latterly Foreign Minister in Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Southern Government at Canton. June 30 (exact date uncertain), Drs. Marcus Mackenzie and Edmund Lawson, C.M.S., Foochow, of suspected pneumonic plague. July 16, the Rev. L. W. Pierce, drowned near Soochow by a launch capsizing. September 14, Mr. W. R. Strickland, Secretary to the Salt Gabelle: he died in Canada while on his way Home on leave. October 26, Mr. J. D. Clark, the veteran editor and Chairman of the Board of the "Shanghai Mercury." October 27, Bishop Everaerts, a Belgian, Roman Catholic bishop of West Hupeh. November 8, Mr. Robert Young, proprietor and editor of the "Japan Chronicle."

SILVER LININGS.

Although, as stated, the year is chiefly conspicuous for its melancholy disappointments, it would be both unjust and foolish not to notice the large amount of good work that is being done quietly in many districts. Shansi, under Governor Yen, maintains its reputation as the Model Province of China and Professor Roxby has testified that its educational system might be a model for all China. The spread of education in all towns is also most worthy of remark: particularly is this so among girls, for whom there is a new and general demand for education. The effects of Western education on Chinese girls appear to be extremely happy. The whole woman's movement in China is extraordinarily vigorous and promising. Chékiang, under General Lu Yung-hsiang, also deserves mention for good government: the soldiers are paid, happy and disciplined; the taxation is light and largely goes back in public improvements, particularly in a grand trunk road which, with soldier labour, is being driven right through the province from north to south. The "good roads movement" is catching on in many districts, as witness the new Taitsang and Minghong roads out of Shanghai, both purely Chinese and well maintained. There has been a growing agitation during the year against the

evils of child labour in factories and flatures. The problem is full of peculiar difficulties, but public opinion appears to be shaping in the direction of part time education, such as Robert Owen found so efficacious a century ago in Scotland. Finally the growing restiveness of the merchant middle-classes under continued misgovernment inspires a hope that they, with whom alone the power of reform lies, will yet exert themselves effectively for their country's salvation.

SIR F. AGLEN AND CHINA'S CREDIT

Feb. 1.

THE memorandum by the Inspector-General of Customs which we publish to-day is one of the most serious statements that a man in his position could well make. Our readers will not have forgotten the Four Powers' attempt to claim on the Customs' surplus, pledged to the service of internal loans, for payment on certain foreign loans, in respect of which China is in arrears; and the subsequent telegram sent to the Inspector-General by Chinese bankers, alarmed for the security of their bonds. To reply adequately to that telegram necessitated the revelation which we now have before us. Sir Francis Aglen shows in this that, under the most favourable conditions, there must be a deficit towards the service of the National Consolidated Loan, while for that of the \$96,000,000 Loan there is simply nothing. By "the most favourable conditions" we mean if he is able to rely on the additional revenue which will accrue from the revised tariff. But he goes on to show that the Government, without the consent of the bond-holders, has already earmarked that extra revenue (considerably beyond his own estimate of it) for administrative expenses. Thus the deficit on the National Consolidated Loan Service must be expected to total not four and a quarter, but seventeen and a quarter, million dollars. The Inspector-General's task in discharging his responsibility to the bond-holders, which he accepted in all good faith, becomes impossible.

So far as the deficit goes, the situation, unfortunately, is not unusual. If the worst came to the worst, as it usually does in

China's financial dealings, that could probably be met, *tant bien que mal*, by another loan, as also now is Peking's usual contrivance. But what strikes us as so appalling is the utter recklessness and indifference not only to national credit but to the commonest dictates of governmental honour exhibited by the men who pretend to rule China. With the fall in exchange and the prospective reimposition of the Boxer Indemnity, they must have known perfectly well that the available revenues for internal borrowings would barely suffice, even if they did that, for the service of all the spendthrift loans contracted during the past five years, and that they would have to be circumspect in touching the anticipated increase from the revised tariff. They have certainly received plenty of warnings to that effect. Yet without consulting either bond-holders or presumably Sir Francis Aglen, who accepted the responsibility to the bond-holders, they calmly arrange to appropriate whatever increase the new tariff may yield, thus deliberately violating the pledge given by Presidential Mandate that the service of these internal loans shall have the priority. The consequences of this bad faith are immediately visible. The Four Powers, in laying claim to the Customs surplus for unpaid foreign bond-holders, have no foothold, it appears, in treaties. But directly the Chinese Government violates its own pledges to internal bond-holders of the priority of their claims on the Customs surplus, it opens the door to the foreigner to push his demand. If the pledge of priority is to be waived, he naturally argues, I am as much entitled to get what is owing to me as anyone else.

As Sir Francis Aglen says, nobody supposes that the Powers wish to force China into liquidation just now, which is the logical outcome of the position just described. But if that position remains unchallenged, the consequences in time to come are incalculable. The whole point on which battle must be given is the Government's right to earmark for administrative expenses the surplus revenue on which it had promised to its internal bond-holders the prior claim. That the Inspector-General should write so strongly as he does is indication of the extreme gravity of the case; and indeed it is easily

understood that a man of Sir Francis Aglen's known rectitude and probity would feel most keenly the situation into which the Government thrusts him *vis-à-vis* of the Chinese bond-holders towards whom he has accepted responsibility. But personal considerations apart, what we impress most strongly on the Chinese bankers and other creditors, is that Sir Francis Aglen alone stands between them and the Government's defaulting. If that Government chooses to take the additional revenue of the increased tariff and spend it on soldiers, singing girls and members of parliament, he is its servant and will have to submit: and the Chinese bond-holders will have no one to take up the cudgels for them. The Inspector-General is their sole champion and unless they support him with all the force at their command, they may whistle for their money. The memorandum to the Chinese bankers is, indirectly, another appeal to the middle classes of China, who have been so frequently urged to bestir themselves in their country's affairs, not by mere wordy resolutions but by deeds. In the present juncture, their pockets being touched, there is the more hope of their acting, and inasmuch as the money due to them has not yet begun to accrue from the new tariff, the more hope of their action proving effective. But if they do not bestir themselves, there seems little prospect of Sir Francis Aglen's saving their interests unsupported.

ROADS AND SOVEREIGN RIGHTS

Feb. 2.

THE correspondence in yesterday's Municipal Gazette relating to the new Great Western Road displays the useful possibilities of that well tried phrase sovereign rights. A good deal has been appearing in the Chinese press recently about the agitation against the new road. But as the Council acquired the land by lawful purchase under the power conferred on it by clause 6 of the Land Regulations; as the original owners were perfectly willing to sell and, of course, could never have been forced to do so if not willing, and as the road is already practically made; there was no use in giving the

obstructionists advertisement. The correspondence in the Gazette, however, throws an amusing light on the story which is worth noticing.

We learn from it that certain tutungs and tipaos of the Fahwha district objected to the Shanghai District Magistrate last November that "the British (*sic*) Municipal Council have no right to build the road to interfere with our sovereign rights" and may they be prevented "by vigorous measures"? Subsequently the Woosung-Shanghai Constabulary were induced to take a hand. It is recalled that in 1918 the wicked Council was effectively baulked in its fell design to make this road and thus "it is beyond our comprehension why after a number of years the work is suddenly recommenced." In a subsequent letter we read that "there is a rumour current that someone has signed and sealed (a land deed with the Council) under a false name"—an artful suggestion that if the Council tries to talk any nonsense about having bought the land, the obvious retort is that the sale is invalid. Further, it is alleged that the road as its marked boundaries indicated, would sacrifice numberless grave-yards and if the graves were destroyed, it would cause disturbances and serious troubles, in which the tutung and tipao cannot be held responsible.

This, of course, has often proved an insuperable barrier to the acquisition of land before purchase, but never afterwards that we remember, the owners presumably knowing well enough what they were selling. In the third letter the displeasure of the Civil Governor of Kiangsu and the Garrison Commissioner of Sungkiang and Shanghai is invoked. With all respect to these officials, it would be interesting to learn how much they really know of the true facts of the case: Which are simply as follows. In 1918 the Council wished to buy land for the Great Western Road extension—the Land Regulation quoted above fully entitles it to do so—but there was one landowner who refused to sell. A year or two ago, the general growth of the Settlement having made the new road urgent, the Council decided to alter the alignment slightly when "no difficulty whatever was experienced with the owners of land on the new line of the road who, on the contrary, welcomed

the prospect of proper access to their properties." The agitation is traceable to people whose land is not contiguous to the new road and who, therefore, are not interested in it. It is even possible that they are jealous of their neighbours' luck, such jealousies not being wholly unknown in village communities.

There is probably a good deal more in the agitation than the disgust of a few country people at the loss of chances which did not come their way. The project of a road all round Shanghai, to bar the foreigner from further "encroachments," of which a good deal was heard last summer, will be recalled by most readers; and the Fahwha tipao and tutung, in bringing their tale to Chinese newspapers, would find a fertile soil for propagation of discontent. The whole episode is a good illustration of the unreasoning opposition which meets all attempts at improvement by the Council, notwithstanding the manifest fact that the number of Chinese who benefit are out of all proportion to the foreigners who build themselves houses where there were none before. Of all others, the country people round Shanghai, with their profitable trade in poultry, eggs and vegetables, should appreciate this. The contrast in physique between the Chinese of the Shanghai district and those in some other parts, is frequently remarked on by travellers, and in this the prosperity spread by foreign industry and foreign municipal administration has undoubtedly been a predominant factor. But this needless friction will continue and barriers to the healthy development of the district be perpetually raised, until we have all learnt to look upon Shanghai with the breadth of vision that its unquestionable destiny demands. Meanwhile the story of Fahwha and the Great Western Road extension disposes one to think with new sympathy of Ahab in his encounter with Naboth over the vineyard.

A journey by rail from Warsaw to Harbin has just been completed in 22 days. This has been done by Mr. Kawakami, Japanese Minister to Poland, who set out from Warsaw on January 2 and arrived on the 24th. Two days were required for the journey from Warsaw to Moscow, and eight from Moscow to Chita. Prior to the war the whole journey from Warsaw to Harbin occupied eight or nine days.

NOTES & COMMENTS

The Plight of Canton

The grave situation in which Canton finds itself to-day is a telling illustration of the terrible and reckless infatuation of Chinese politicians. Having suborned Gen. Chen Chiung-ming's troops at Wuchow and Samshui and called in the assistance of the Kuangsi and Yunnan freebooters, Dr. Sun's agents in south China now find to their dismay that the invaders, with all the wealth of Canton in their grasp, are by no means disposed to play second fiddle to a set of doctrinaires and eat the humble bread of "constitutional" soldiers, purchasable in depreciated paper currency. They have overthrown the Kuomintang, sent Hu Han-ming, the *ame damnée* of Dr. Sun, fleeing for his life and compelled Dr. Sun himself to cancel his passage southwards at the last minute. To suppose that they would act otherwise was mere self-delusion. The people of Kuangsi have no cause to love either the Cantonese or Dr. Sun himself, to whose so-called northern expedition of a year ago so many subsequent miseries of their province are attributable; while Yunnan, being a poor province, has always provided its quota of mere soldiers of fortune. A few years ago these pastured contentedly on Szechuan. But that province has of late proved better able to defend itself. In these circumstances Dr. Sun Yatsen's invitation to them to come into Kuangtung was a golden chance for them if not for the Cantonese, whose present position must be extremely anxious.

Clumsy Untruths

The recent labour disturbances at Hankow, which reached a pitch necessitating the mobilization of the Volunteers to maintain order, have provided the Chinese journalists of that port with an occasion to vilify foreigners. It is done in a manifesto issued by the Chinese Press Association and the allegations made are that British capitalists have beaten and killed Chinese labourers, and that the latter are so dragooned by the police and threatened by the Volunteers with machine-guns that they can no longer endure such oppression. There is very little new in such a manifesto, and it is really only worth referring to because of the opportunity it has given to the "Central China Post" of saying a few pungent things about liars and lying. Our contemporary points out that the facts of the matter are that foreign employers treat their work-people well, pay better wages, establish more reasonable hours of labour and give greater consideration to the comfort and well-being of their staff than any Chinese employer would dream of doing. All civilized countries, however, have cultivated lying with the object of attaining some ulterior

motive, and in China particular attention has been paid to this line of effort.

But, proceeds the "C. C. Post," the Chinese are not finished liars: there is the same clumsiness apparent in the construction of their make-believes as characterizes all the rest of their handiwork. Still, the lies are effective, and were a competition held as to what people show the biggest capacity for swallowing lies the Chinese would be awarded, not honourable mention, but the highest medal.

We may leave our readers to meditate on these sentiments without further comment.

Cargo Handling

In view of remarks made some time ago by a well-known member of the American administration on the rough-handling of cargo, a report appearing in the "Jiji," one of Japan's leading papers, is likely to attract the attention of shipping men in the Far East. The "Jiji" states that complaints on the part of importers of goods at Vladivostok of damage to goods transhipped at Kobe are frequent, and that people now prefer to have their shipments from America carried on to Shanghai because of the better transshipment effected there. In explanation of these complaints, the "Jiji" puts forward the suggestion that too much handling of the goods is the cause, the reason for which is that at present there are few sailings from Kobe to Vladivostok and the greater proportion of the goods have to be sent to Tsuruga by train and there put aboard a ship for Siberia. There seems no reason to doubt this explanation, for merchants will generally agree that the less cargo has to be handled in transit the better will be the condition in which it is likely to arrive. But whether that is the whole story or not, there is evidently much to be taken to heart by Shanghai shipping firms. Apparently Shanghai has the highest possible reputation for careful handling of goods in transshipment, and that being the case, the most ought to be made of it. The majority of the reports from Vladivostok to-day indicate a growing trade for that port, and if Shanghai can be made an *entrepôt* for it as between coasting steamers and ocean liners, it will mean so much towards the prosperity of the place.

PEKING, Jan. 26.—A Mandate issued last night appointed the Cabinet Ministers with permanent rank, with the exception of Dr. Alfred Sze, who left Peking for Tientsin yesterday. Dr. Sze has not yet recovered from influenza. The Senate and the House of Representatives were both unable to form a quorum to-day.—Reuter.

THE Salvation Army in Japan has begun to issue a monthly 8-page leaflet in English, called the "Japan Crusader." It has for a long time published a Japanese journal, "Tokino Koyei," which, it is interesting to learn, has a circulation of 17,000, and pays its way so well that it hands over Y.3,000 for the Army work.

CHINESE POLITICS

THE UNHAPPY FATE OF KUANGTUNG

Mr. Hu Han-ming Installed as Governor: Some Prospective Appointments

Canton, Jan. 25.

Mr. Hu Han-ming was inaugurated Governor of Kuangtung to-day. Labour parties paraded in honour of the occasion.

Gen. Li Fuh-lin arrived to-day from Fukien amid rejoicing on the part of residents of Honan, where Gen. Li was formerly stationed.

Gen. Shen Hung-ying's Kuangsi army is supporting Mr. Lin Cheng-hsun in the matter of his resuming the Speakership of the Kuangtung Provincial Assembly. It is also helping Mr. Wen Liang-yi to regain the managing directorship of the Kuangtung-Yuehnan Railroad.

Both Mr. Lin and Mr. Wen are members of the Cheng Hsueh-hui and are receiving backing from Gen. Tseng Chun-hsun. So far the Cheng Hsueh-hui are gaining control of the North River districts.—Reuter.

Dr. Sun's Party Overthrown: Hu Han-ming Fugitive: Kuangsi Forces Supreme

Peking, Jan. 27.

A reliable unofficial report from Canton says that the Cheng Hsueh Hui, led by Gen. Shen Hung-ying, last night effected a *coup d'état* against the leaders of the Kuomintang and took Gen. Wei Pang-ping and other prominent members prisoners.

Gen. Hu Han-ming, the Civil Governor of Kuangtung and Dr. Sun's lieutenant, narrowly escaped capture and fled to Shameen.

Gen. Wei Pang-ping's troops are reported to have surrendered.

The Cheng Hsueh Hui are reported to be controlling Canton.

Later.

In view of the reported success of the Cheng Hsueh Hui, the party's aims are interesting. It is stated that they are the chief supporters of the Kuangsi forces but the Yunnan forces and the Navy are also co-operating. It is said that they intend to make Gen. Shen Hung-ying Commander-in-Chief of Kuangtung, Mr. Yang Yung-tai, who was recently a candidate for the Speakership of the Senate, Civil Governor, and Gen. Tsen Chun-hsuan Inspector-General of the two Kuangs.

It is reported from Swatow that Gen. Li Lieh-chun has been negotiating with Gen. Hung Chao-lin, wishing to unite forces against the Kuangtung troops. The negotiations are nearing success but the opinion is expressed that the new situation in Canton will affect Swatow.

It is reported that Gen. Li Hou-chi was compelled to withdraw

from Sheklung and he has taken up his position at Tsaihenhsien.

With regard to Kiangsi it is reported that Gen. Tsai Cheng-hsun is negotiating with Gen. Hsieh Yuan-han, who will likely give up his attempt to become Civil Governor. Gen. Tsai is also reported to be negotiating with the Tuchuns of Kiangsu and Anhui.—Reuter.

Peking, Jan. 29.

Gen. Shen Hung-ying's troops are reported to be disarming all the Cantonese troops and police in Canton. The populace is in panic. Frequent shots have been heard in different parts since the night of January 26. Gen. Shen's forces are holding the northern and western districts.

The Kuomintang following is anxiously awaiting the arrival of Gen. Hsu Chung-chih's army, which is expected to reach Canton in a fortnight, when renewed fighting is likely. The Kuomintang is now dominating South Hunan and intends to drive out Gen. Chao Heng-ti.—Reuter.

Hankow, Jan. 28.

Gen. Chen Chiung-ming has of late addressed a telegram to Gen. Wu Pei-fu, asking the latter for assistance and in consequence Gen. Wu is understood to have ordered Gen. Sun Chuan-fang to take action with a view to rendering assistance to Gen. Chen Chiung-ming.—Eastern News Agency.

The Kuangsi Leader Supreme in Canton

Canton, Jan. 29.

No authentic information can be obtained from the authorities with regard to the fate of Gen. Wei Pang-ping, although it is believed that he is still being held prisoner.

The Cantonese Army no longer exists in Canton, having all been forced out. The Civil Governor, Mr. Hu Han-ming, has left for Hongkong.

The entire Punitive Army has been reorganized, under the name of Yunnanese troops, in order to avoid being disarmed.

Gen. Shen Hung-ying is now the supreme authority in Canton, by virtue of his position as Commander-in-Chief of the Kuangsi forces. At present, there are no civil officials left in Canton except those appointed by the Yunnan and Kuangsi leaders, all the others having left.

The editor of the "Canton Times" was arrested on January 27 by the orders of Gen. Hsu Chung-chi's commander, Hsu Chih-fuh, because of articles published in the newspaper criticizing the action of the Constitutionalist leaders in inviting non-Cantonese troops into Kuangtung. The property of the "Canton Times" was confiscated. The editor was later released.—Reuter.

Peking, Jan. 30.

It is reported that Dr. Sun Yat-sen has sent his representative, Mr. Tsen Chun-hsuan, to request the release of General Wei Pang-ping.

General Li Lieh-chun arrived at Swatow yesterday and received a most enthusiastic welcome.

General Hsu Chung-chih's troops are leaving Foochow. General Hsu himself is leaving in two or three days. His forces are advancing on Kuangtung in three armies by different routes.—Reuter.

(See also Canton news under "Outports.")

DR. SUN YAT-SEN AND MR. JOFFE

An Agreement on Policy: China Not Ready for Sovietism: Reunification First

Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Mr. A. A. Joffe, Russian Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to China, have authorized the publication of the following statement:

During his stay in Shanghai, Mr. Joffe has had several conversations with Dr. Sun Yat-sen, which have revealed the identity of their views on matters relating to Chinese-Russian relations, more especially on the following points:—

(1). Dr. Sun Yat-sen holds that the Communistic order or even the Soviet system cannot actually be introduced into China, because there do not exist here the conditions for the successful establishment of either Communism or Sovietism. This view is entirely shared by Mr. Joffe, who is further of opinion that China's paramount and most pressing problem is to achieve national unification and attain full national independence. and regarding this great task, he has assured Dr. Sun Yat-sen that China has the warmest sympathy of the Russian people and can count on the support of Russia.

(2). In order to clarify the situation, Dr. Sun Yat-sen has requested Mr. Joffe for a reaffirmation of the principles defined in the Russian Note to the Chinese Government, dated September 27, 1920. Mr. Joffe has accordingly re-affirmed these principles and categorically declared to Dr. Sun Yat-sen that the Russian Government is ready and willing to enter into negotiations with China on the basis of the renunciation by Russia of all the treaties and exactions which the Tsardom imposed on China, including the treaty or treaties and agreements relating to the Chinese Eastern Railway (the management of which being the subject of a specific reference in article VII of the said Note).

(3). Recognizing that the Chinese Eastern Railway Question in its entirety can be satisfactorily settled only at a competent Russo-Chinese Conference, Dr. Sun Yat-sen is of opinion that the realities of the situation point to the desirability of a *modus vivendi* in the matter of the present management of the Railway. And he agrees with Mr. Joffe that the existing Railway management should be temporarily reorganized by agreement between the Chinese and the Russian Government without prejudice, however, to the true rights and special interests of either party. At the same time Dr. Sun Yat-sen

considers that General Chang Tso-lin should be consulted on the point.

(4). Mr. Joffe has categorically declared to Dr. Sun Yat-sen (who has fully satisfied himself as to this) that it is not and has never been the intention or purpose of the present Russian Government to pursue an Imperialistic policy in Outer Mongolia or to cause it to secede from China. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, therefore, does not view an immediate evacuation of Russian troops from Outer Mongolia as either imperative or in the real interest of China, the more so on account of the inability of the present Government at Peking to prevent such an evacuation being followed by a recrudescence of intrigues and hostile activities by White Guardists against Russia and the creation of a graver situation than that which now exists.

Mr. Joffe has parted from Dr. Sun Yat-sen on the most cordial and friendly terms. On leaving Japan, to which he is now proceeding, he will again visit the South of China before finally returning to Peking.

Shanghai, Jan. 26, 1923.

PEKING'S ANNUAL HUNT FOR FUNDS

\$15,000,000 Debentures for New Year: Nearly all Revenues Already Mortgaged

Peking, Jan. 29.

It is reported on good authority that the Minister and Vice-Minister of Finance contemplate the issue of short-term debentures amounting to \$15,000,000, to tide over the New Year, to be secured by the Salt Surplus. The project is being referred to the Cabinet to-morrow.

The Financial Research Commission is discussing plans for the re-adjustment of foreign and domestic loans.

Mr. Liu En-yuan, on his assumption of the Ministry, has sent a telegram to the Provinces, explaining the financial situation and pointing out that nearly all of the Government's revenues are mortgaged, while officials, soldiers and police are on the brink of starvation. The first measure, he says, should be re-adjustment of domestic loans and consolidation of funds, but contributions must be forthcoming to meet ordinary expenditure.—Reuter.

PEKING CABINET AGAIN IN TROUBLE

Peking, Jan. 30.

It will be remembered that, at the time of the election of the Ministers of the Cabinet by the Senate, the rejection of Mr. Peng Yun-yi as Minister of Education was expected but that he was elected by a narrow margin, largely owing to the Parliamentary desire to show that they would not be browbeaten by student agitation.

Mr. Peng has now resigned but a Presidential mandate refuses to accept his resignation.

Mr. Chiang Yung, Director of the Law and Jurisprudence Bureau,

also resigned, protesting against the illegal re-arrest of Mr. Lo Wen-kan. His resignation also has not been accepted.

The Staff of the High Court of the Special Judicial District have also protested against the second detention of Mr. Lo, stating that it may prejudice the movement for the abolition of extraterritoriality.—Reuter.

PEKING PARLIAMENT AT WORK

Peking, Jan. 31.

The House of Representatives to-day passed a "*chaban*" condemning General Tsai Cheng-hsun for failing to restore order in Kiangsi, not allowing Mr. Hsieh Yuan-han to enter the province and using educational funds for military purposes.

The House also passed a resolution extending the present session for four months, till June 11, and asking the Senate to support the resolution.

The House also asked the Premier to come to the House and explain his views with reference to the restoration of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Premier has promised to attend for this purpose at the next sitting.—Reuter.

DISBANDMENT OF TROOPS

Premier's Reply to Dr Sun

Peking, Feb. 1.

General Chang Shou-tseng, in a telegram replying to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's recent manifesto, states that he agrees with the latter's suggestions regarding disbandment of half of the existing troops and the formation of a Labour corps from those disbanded and also with his suggestions regarding a peaceful reunification.

The Premier suggests the calling of a conference of representatives of the Central Government and of all the military leaders from all parts of the country, at which, he considers, it would not be difficult to arrange real disbandment. All public bodies in the country would be consulted. Such a conference, General Chang adds, would discuss Dr. Sun's suggestion of the raising of a disbandment loan and the advisability of asking assistance and advice from foreign Powers.—Reuter.

The Peking Touch

Peking, Jan. 29.

The Government to-day submitted to the House of Representatives the Covenant of the League of Nations for ratification.

There was no quorum in either of the Houses to-day.—Reuter.

The Shantung Railway

Tsinan, Jan. 31.

The transfer to China of the Shantung Railway was actually completed at noon to-day.—Eastern News Agency.

SIR F. AGLEN AND CHINA'S CREDIT

Internal Loan Dues and Foreign Claims: The Inevitable Deficit:
Important Memorandum by Inspector General of Customs

The following memorandum by Sir Francis Aglen on questions arising out of the recent claim by the Four Powers on the Customs surplus which is pledged to internal loan payments is sent us for publication.

The Inspector General of Customs has received from the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, the Shanghai Bankers Association and the Shanghai Native Bankers Association the following telegram:

"Late newspapers reported that Diplomatic Corps requested Government to apply internal loan reserves for repayment of foreign loans overdue: although unconfirmed the report has greatly disturbed market here, government bonds unusually depressed, native interest prohibitively raised, crisis is impending: as foreign creditors are secured upon adequate securities in each case they should refer Government to the particular securities for satisfaction of their claims if any defaulted: they are not justified to encroach upon the surplus of Customs and Salt revenues which are not provided for them but publicly reserved for internal loans. Due to public confidence in you as custodian of reserves Government bonds have been circulating at a promising price. Should reserves be infringed mischief is done not only to bond holders but also to commercial and financial communities at large with far reaching bad effect even upon foreigners. Knowing that you are responsible for maintaining credit of internal loans and hoping not to tolerate any action interfering with the reserves we feel obliged to appeal to you for their preservation as you have repeatedly announced: awaiting favourable reply."

In reply to the above communication, the Inspector General sent the following telegram on January 3.

"Your telegram December 30 received. Four Power Note raises large question of principle affecting national credit as a whole and Chinese Government to whom you should address your views must deal with it. Meanwhile so long as National Consolidated Loan Service remains in my hands I shall endeavour maintain its established priority over all other subsequent charges. As question is too complicated to be dealt with by telegram I am submitting memorandum for your information. Please publish this reply. Aglen."

Both these telegrams were published by the Bankers Association in the Shanghai foreign newspapers.

THE PRINCIPLE OF PRIORITY.

In the present disorganized state of the Government finances the only system by which pledged revenues, still completely at the disposal of the Central Government, can be properly applied with fairness to creditors, and the only system by which Loan Services dependent on those revenues can be conducted without confusion, is a rigid observance of the principle of priority.

The obligations secured directly and indirectly on the Maritime Customs Revenue in order of priority are as follow:

- A. Loans etc. secured directly on Revenue.
- (i) 4 per cent. Gold Loan of 1895.
 - (ii) 5 per cent. Gold Loan of 1896.

- (iii) 4½ per cent. Gold Loan of 1898.
- (iv) Indemnity of 1901.
- (v) Reorganization Loan of 1913.

B. Loans secured on Revenues Surplus.

- (i) 3rd Year Loan of Republic (1914)
- (ii) 4th Year Loan of Republic (1915).
- (iii) Consolidated Loan Service.
- (iv) 96 Million Dollar Loan.

At present rates of exchange and with revenue increased to an effective five per cent. it is estimated that there will not be sufficient funds to cover fully all these obligations as far as B (iii)—that is to say, the Consolidated Loan Service cannot be fully maintained and there will be no margin for the service of the 96 Million Dollar Loan. This estimate is based on the following factors:—As will be seen from the statement attached to this Memorandum, a sum of \$21,000,000 in round numbers was appropriated from Customs Revenue for the service of the Consolidated Loans for the period January 1—December 31, 1922: of this sum of 21 millions odd, a sum of 14 million dollars odd was derived from 1922 Revenue, and a balance of \$2,700,000 has been carried forward to meet Consolidated Loan payments maturing between January 1 and March 31, during which period it is not possible to draw on revenue without endangering the priority of the foreign Gold and Indemnity obligation.

CONSOLIDATED LOAN NEEDS.

The Consolidated Loan Service in 1923 will require \$24,284,531 to cover all payments. Assuming that there will be no more payments from Salt Revenue—nothing has been paid since August, 1922—this obligation must be met as follows:—

From Balance in hand	\$2,700,000
From 1923 Revenue Surplus	21,584,531
	\$24,284,531

The gold obligations, secured on the Customs Revenue having prior claim, cost at rates of exchange ruling during 1922, a sum of \$55,318,434. The average rate of exchange for 1922 was 3¼ to the Shanghai tael. It has now fallen to 3/-. At this rate of exchange the gold obligations for 1923, increased by the necessity to cover the Indemnity due to certain Powers in gold instead of in depreciated paper currency, and by a heavier charge for the Reorganization Loan to meet repayment of principal, will cost on the assumption that exchange does not fall still lower, \$66,554,621, that is to say, the estimated surplus for 1923, based on 1922 receipts, will be reduced by the difference between the cost

of gold obligations in 1922 and their estimated cost in 1923—namely \$11,236,187. To this figure must be added a sum of \$3,288,000 for increased Customs Administration charges, necessitated by the rebuilding of the Shanghai Custom House, making a total of \$14,524,187. The total surplus for 1922 being, in round numbers, \$21,883,000, the surplus for 1923, not taking into account increased receipts from the Revised Import Tariff, cannot be expected to yield more than \$7,358,813. The Revised Import Tariff comes into force on January 17, 1923, and, allowing for goods already under shipment for China to be admitted under the old tariff, may be expected to have full effect for three quarters of the year. The Inspector General estimates the increase for 1923 at not more than ten million dollars. Adding ten million dollars to the figure estimated as surplus for 1923, based on the actual receipts of 1922—namely \$7,358,813—he arrives at the total estimated surplus for 1923 which is \$17,358,813. The Inspector General has shown that fully to maintain the Consolidated Loan Service for 1923 will require a sum of \$21,584,531 to be appropriated from the 1923 Customs Revenue Surplus.

It will thus be seen that if the entire surplus, including the increase from the Revised Import Tariff, is devoted to the service of National Loans, there will be no balance available for the service of the 96 million dollar loan: thus

Consolidated Loan Service	
Obligation	24,284,531
From Balance in hand	2,700,000
Total Estimated Customs Surplus 1923	17,358,813
	\$20,058,813
Deficit	\$4,225,718

GOVERNMENT'S BAD FAITH.

While, as shown above, the Inspector General estimates the increased receipts to be derived from the Revised Import Tariff at \$10,000,000, the Chinese Government, omitting to take into consideration the established priority of the Consolidated Loan Service and the 96 million dollar loan, has already ear-marked these increased receipts, in the form of appropriations for various administrative expenses, to the extent of \$13,000,000. If, therefore, these charges are given priority, the sum of \$13,000,000 must be deducted from the estimated available Customs surplus for 1923—\$17,358,813—leaving for loan service only \$4,358,813. As it has been shown that \$21,584,531 will be required from Customs revenue fully to maintain the Consolidated Loan Service during 1923, it is perfectly obvious that not only will the Inspector General be unable to meet the Consolidated Loan Service obligation in full, but also that there will not be a single cent available for the 96 million dollar loan.

The arrangements made in 1921 for the service of the Consolidated Loans provided that a sum of \$20,000,000 should be forthcoming annually—namely from Salt Revenue

\$14,000,000, from Ministry of Communications \$6,000,000. These payments have entirely ceased and there is no probability that they will be resumed. This does not matter so long as Customs Revenue Surplus is sufficient to meet the Consolidated Loan Payments. But if the Government, in addition to withholding \$20,000,000 a year, places charges on the Revenue amounting to a further \$13,000,000 it is quite manifest that the Inspector General, who has to cover loan obligations by depositing cash in the banks, can no longer carry on the Consolidated Loan Service.

The Government, by placing charges on the Revenue for general administrative expenses without the consent of its bond-holders, not only makes it impossible for the Inspector General to carry any longer the responsibility of conducting the Consolidated Loan Service, accepted by him in good faith, but also, by violating the principle of priority established by Presidential Mandate, at once opens the door to claims from foreign creditors, whose pledged security having broken down, are demanding that a portion of the Customs surplus should be specially set aside for their benefit.

WHAT NATIONAL CREDIT MEANS.

The Four Power Note, referred to by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce and the Shanghai Bankers in their telegram to the Inspector General, raises as the Inspector General telegraphed in his reply, a large question of principle affecting China's national credit as a whole. National credit cannot be maintained by paying in full certain privileged foreign and Chinese creditors, and leaving other creditors, foreign and Chinese, unpaid, as is being done at present. The fact is that the Chinese Government has not at its command sufficient cash to meet all its obligations, and the foreign creditors contend that a process similar to that which is employed in civil bankruptcy proceedings should now be set in motion. That is to say, that the Government's cash assets, represented by the Customs Surplus, should be shared by the foreign creditors whose loans are in default instead of being devoted entirely to certain domestic loans. The Four Power Note appears to support this contention in that it apparently invites the Chinese Government to set aside the priority it has established in favour of the Consolidated Loan Service and the 96 million dollar loan.

But it does not appear that the Four Powers contemplate a general liquidation of China's indebtedness on the analogy of civil bankruptcy proceedings, assuming that such a process could be applied to a sovereign state. The Four Powers insist on the priority of what are called the Customs secured foreign loans and the Indemnity and do not suggest that the revenue funds devoted to the service of these obligations should be placed in a pool of available assets: they merely suggest that the Customs surplus should be so treated. In other words they stand for the principle of prior-

ity, where priority can be claimed by them, but they contest the priority conferred on the National Loans by Presidential Mandate.

CHINESE BOND-HOLDERS' CUE.

The Chinese bond-holders, however, may contend with equal force that the priority in respect to Customs Revenue conferred on them is in all respects as valid as the priority which foreign bond-holders already enjoy, and that, as a principle cannot be applied in two ways, it is unreasonable for foreign bond-holders to claim priority for one set of obligations while denying that it is valid for another.

Short of a general liquidation affecting all foreign and Chinese obligations, secured and unsecured, the Inspector General considers that the claim of the Consolidated Loan and 96 million dollar loan bond-holders to priority of charge on the

Customs surplus is incontestable and as he telegraphed to the Chamber of Commerce and the Shanghai Bankers, he will do his best to maintain that priority.

But if the Chinese Government itself violate this principle of priority by placing charges on the Surplus amounting to thirteen million dollars, it will be impossible for the Inspector General to maintain it, as the ground will be cut from under his feet.

The proper answer to the Four Power Note is to request the Powers to give China such freedom of action in drawing up her tariff as will enable the Chinese Government to collect revenue in amount sufficient to meet all unsecured and unmanaged obligations, foreign and Chinese!

(Sgd.) F. A. Aglen.

Inspector General of Customs.
Peking, Jan. 14, 1923.

NATIONAL CONSOLIDATED LOAN SERVICE

Statement showing Liability for Year 1922 and how this Liability has been covered

1.—LIABILITY:—

1st January 1922: Outstanding bonds and coupons at call, i.e., due but not yet presented for payment:—

				Coupons at call			\$ 2,123,671.91		
							\$ 562,888.46		
Loan Service, 1922: Total Obligation.							\$ 2,686,560.37		
Date.	Loan	Drawing	Coupon	Redemption.	Interest.				
		No.	No.			\$	\$	\$	
Feb. 2	8% Military	...	20	Nil	102,846.00				
Feb. 28	7% Consolidated	...	2	Nil	452,200.00				
March 31	9th Year	...	3	4,806,200	1,511,898.00				
March 31	5th Year	...	12	Nil	562,727.70				
June 1	6% Consolidated	...	3	Nil	1,550,178.50				
June 30	7th Year L. T.	...	9	Nil	1,350,000.00				
Aug. 2	8% Military	...	21	Nil	102,846.00				
Aug. 31	7% Consolidated	...	3	Nil	452,200.00				
Sept. 30	9th Year	...	4	Nil	1,367,712.00				
Sept. 30	5th Year	...	13	Nil	562,727.70				
Nov. 2	8% Military	5	*	800,000	16,000.00				
Nov. 30	7% Consolidated	2	*	680,000	11,900.00				
Dec. 1	6% Consolidated	...	4	Nil	1,550,178.50				
†Dec. 31	9th Year	...	4	4,797,300	71,959.50				
Dec. 31	7th Year L. T.	...	10	Nil	1,350,000.00				
†Dec. 31	6% Consolidated	2	*	2,719,611	27,196.11				
						\$13,803,111	\$11,042,570.01		\$24,845,681.01
						Total Obligation			\$27,532,241.38

*Interest Overdue.

†Redemption three months in arrears, three months' overdue interest on drawn bonds.

‡Loan drawn on 30th December, 1922, for payment on 1st February, 1923: redemption and two months' overdue interest on drawn bonds covered (*vide infra*).

2. RECEIPTS:—

Cash balance from 1921 Customs Revenue Surplus carried over to meet bonds and coupons at call and obligation due in February, 1922	\$ 3,432,288.52
From Salt Revenue during 1922	\$ 3,193,100.00
From Ministry of Communications during 1922	...
From 1921 and 1922 Customs Revenue Surplus, including amount to cover 2nd Drawing of 6 per cent. Consolidated Loan = \$2,719,611.00 and overdue interest \$27,196.11 (<i>vide supra</i>)	\$21,012,517.20
Total Receipts	\$27,637,905.72

In hand at end of year: partial cover for interest payments due early in 1923 \$105,664.34

F. A. AGLEN.

Inspector General of Customs.

National Consolidated Debt. Office,
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 8th January, 1923.

OUTPORTS

SEIZURE OF CANTON PUBLIC SERVICES

Cheng Hsueh Hui's Control of Principal Revenues: Kuomintang Disarmed

Canton, Jan. 20.

Cantonese politics have assumed a very different aspect with the arrival of the Yunnan and Kuangsi troops and the return of the Kuomintang Party under Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

The vanguards of the Cheng Hsueh Hui, led by Mr. Lin Cheng-hsun, a former speaker of the Kuangtung Provincial Assembly, arrived at Canton at the same time as the Yunnan and Kuangsi troops and are now taking an active part in local affairs. Through the Kuangsi forces, they have already seized the Kuangtung Arsenal and the Kuangtung Mint and have taken a hand in the control of the Canton-Samshui and the Kuangtung Yuch-Han Railways. The Salt Commission has also gone into the hands of commanders favourable to the Cheng Hsueh Hui.

In order to lessen the influence of the Kuomintang, the numerous companies of the so-called Punitive Army are being disarmed by the Yunnan-Kuangsi troops. Even the regular armed police of the leading magistracies in Canton, the Namhoi and the Punyu, have been subjected to interference by the non-Cantonese troops. For the present, the recognized local leaders of the Cheng Hsueh Hui in Kuangtung, Kuangsi and Yunnan are Gen. Tsen Cheng-hsun, a former Viceroy of the two Kuangs and administrative director of the Military Government; Mr. Yang Yung-tai, a former Civil Governor of Kuangtung; and Gen. Li Kan-yuan, former Civil Governor of Shensi and a former commander of the Yunnanese Army in Kuangtung. For convenience and to avoid an open breach with the followers of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Cheng Hsueh Hui political party here will outwardly regard Dr. Sun Yat-sen as the President of the Constitutionalist Government, or, at least, as a political chief of some sort. Dr. Sun's partisans are not unaware of a rival power—one which successfully prevented them from finding a foothold in Canton before the summer of 1920.

AVOIDING OPEN CONFLICT.

To minimize any possible misunderstanding among the different army units now in Canton, the Kuomintang followers are avoiding open conflicts with the non-Cantonese troops. No resistance has been offered so far to the frequent attempts of the Yunnan-Kuangsi troops to disarm the members of the Punitive Army, irregular soldiers recruited from former bandits and discharged soldiers of previous civil wars. The Cantonese Army,

composed of the divisions which recently mutinied against Gen. Chen Chiung-ming, are now rallying around Honam, opposite the northern section of Canton, and are stationing themselves at strategic points outside the city.

The Kuomintang power is now in the gunboats under the Bureau of Coast Defence. Gen. Ngai Bong-ping will be in command of the military and naval forces of Canton until the arrival of the Constitutionalist leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Conferences have been held between the commanders of the various armies to avoid possible conflicts between their men and the result is being awaited with anxiety by the inhabitants of Canton.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRATEGY.

The Cheng Hsueh Hui is centralizing its power upon the Kuangtung Provincial Assembly, in addition to taking over advantageous military positions. Mr. Lin Cheng-hsun is again claiming his former post of Speaker of the Assembly. If he succeeds in re-instating himself, his party will be able either to dominate the Assembly or to paralyze its activities by wholesale absence from the sittings. A contest for the Speakership, or failure to form a quorum, will make the choice of a Civil Governor by election impossible. It is most likely that the Yunnan and Kuangsi troops will continue to exercise political power by appointing officials to the civil departments of the Government, and inability to form a civil government will mean rule by the military.

The danger confronting the Cantonese is that these Yunnan and Kuangsi troops will not move towards the East River to attack Gen. Chen Chiung-ming and scatter his present force until the Kuomintang is able to offer them favourable terms and provide them with funds not only for present purposes but for the settlement of arrears of pay. In addition to this, the divisions of the Cantonese Army which mutinied against Gen. Chen Chiung-ming are for the most part mercenaries and will remain loyal to Dr. Sun Yat-sen only as long as they are well supplied with funds.

The so-called Punitive Army, enrolled by Dr. Sun for the overthrow of Gen. Chen Chiung-ming, will ultimately be disbanded after the commanders have been paid off. Any opposition to disbandment will at once be seized upon by Dr. Sun's opponents and will inevitably lead to a renewal of trouble.

GEN. CHEN STILL A FACTOR.

Gen. Chen Chiung-ming's following is not to be disregarded as a factor in Cantonese politics. His troops at Waichow are well equipped and many of his followers are young men, possessing ambition and wealth. His re-appearance with his troops at Canton is not altogether impossible.

Kuangtung will become a second Szechuan or Kuangsi, a province of many governments and much suffering, unless re-unification comes soon and the Central Government is

GOVERNMENT INTEREST IN OPIUM TRADE

Official Headquarters for Drug Purchasing in Kueichow: The Customs Active

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kueiyang, Kuei., Jan. 3.

Someone down river seems to have been giving the censors work, if reports are to be believed, for a number of printed pages have come addressed to different people. It is said these printed pages contain some ten reasons for doing away with opium in Kueichow. I have tried hard to procure a copy, but there are very few about, for the censors did their work well.

In this connexion it is well to mention that some important news has come to hand about a large quantity of opium exported from Kueichow during November or December. It was confidently expected that, having the drug packed in sealed tins in the soldiers' knapsacks, that there would be nothing to fear from the Maritime Customs. The officer in charge has written to say he has received information that leads him to believe the Customs folk are ready to seize the opium, so he can only go as far as Changteh.

What a pity measures cannot be taken to destroy the opium crop this season, for, with so much opium exported from the province last year, the stock in hand would soon give out if there were no returns from the opium now under cultivation. Offices are to be opened in all the opium producing centres for the purchase of opium, and are called *Chiao-yi-so*. The head office in the capital is called *Chiao-yi-ch'u*. These offices are under government supervision, and consequently people say the opium is purchased by the government. The nigger at the guessing competition said, "When I sees shells, then I guesses eggs," and he was right every time. The common folk think, if they do not say, "When I see government supervision then I guess government interest."

PEKING, Jan. 28.—The Government is despatching the Chinese Red Cross to Manchuria to co-operate with the American Red Cross in the relief of Russian refugees.—Reuter.

able to appoint a Civil Governor here who can gain the support of the larger body of militarists and the leaders of the great parties. Chaos will reign. The railways will have many managing directors, a civil office many heads and a dozen hands will be outstretched to collect the proceeds when one person pays the tax.—Reuter.

*. The above letter provides an interesting commentary on events leading up to the Cheng Hsueh Hui *coup d'état* and expulsion of the Kuomintang and Hu Han-ming recorded on Monday.—Ed.

SURVEY OF CHINA'S RIVAL CHIEFS

The Melting of All Parties: Wu Pei-fu's Growing Strength: Reshaping of Parties

From Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, Jan. 27.

It used to be comparatively easy for anyone who followed the Chinese press, consulted a few Chinese official friends and picked up gossip from the hoards of travelling delegates that are always coming and going, to piece together a fairly good survey of Chinese nation-wide politics, allotting each prominent person to a certain military camp or a certain political party. All party lines have now broken down. The only compact group, small as it is, is the Kuomintang. All that one can do now is to indicate a few striking examples of perfect confusion, and a few still more striking examples of strange bed-fellows.

The Chihli party, for instance, is no longer compact. Tsao Jui, Chi Shih-yuan and Chang Shao-tseng, the present Premier, favour the election of Tsao Kun to the Presidency. Wu Pei-fu does not and Wu Pei-fu has no use for any of these three leaders. At the same time Chi Shih-yuan disowns association with Tsao Jui and deplores the fact that his name is constantly associated with Tsao's while the Premier has now made it apparent that he is no longer a member of Tsao Jui's clique but a Cheng Hsueh Hui man. In the forming of his Cabinet he created a coalition of the Tsao Jui following and the Cheng Hsueh Hui and got both elements in Parliament to approve his appointees, presumably by compromise, but could not get enough votes for Alfred Sze, for the obvious reason that Tsao Jui is trying to include the so-called Christian party in his coalition and wants one of them, either Dr. C. T. Wang or Dr. W. W. Yen, in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

TSAO JUI IN THE COLD.

Tsao Jui's machinations overthrew the last Cabinet, but he now finds himself so weak that he cannot do more than place a few of his own appointees with the help of his allies in Parliament. He cannot even trust the man who helped him most in the Lo Wen-kan affair, Wu Ching-lien, Speaker of the Lower House. He does not have Chi Shih-yuan's support so he has no military backing. Wang Cheng-ping, Civil Governor, he certainly cannot rely upon. He therefore complicates relations by running off to Mukden to elicit Chang Tso-lin's support, hoping to revive that worthy's interest in the Peking Government and through him to gain more influence in Peking. He has failed in this and in making the attempt has aroused the suspicion of many of his colleagues.

Tsao Kun is so confused by all of this and so frightened by Wu Pei-fu's silent indifference to affairs in Chihli, which can only be interpreted as animosity, that he has publicly disowned all ambition to be president. If he means it, he will effectually break up his wing of the party because the ambition to put him in the palace and then eat at his expense is the only tie that binds Tsao Jui, Chi Shih-yuan, the Premier and many others into a very loose coalition.

WU PEI-FU'S GRIP ON YANGTZE.

Meanwhile Wu Pei-fu is quietly tightening his grip upon the Yangtze. Sun Ch'uan-fang, who was suspected last year of a lasting loyalty to Wang Chan-yuan and therefore a likely partisan of Chang Tso-lin, is now one of Wu's most loyal subordinates. He has obtained complete control over Kiangsi, squashed whatever ambitions Ts'ai Cheng-hsun may have had to consolidate his position in that province and has paved the way for Hsieh Yuan-han, the appointed Civil Governor, to be the actual ruler of the province. Hsieh Yuan-han, like Pai Chieh-wu, who is Wu's confidential political adviser, has been for many years associated closely with Sun Hung-yi and both he and Pai are always spoken of in political circles as Sun Hung-yi followers. But Sun Hung-yi is again working for Sun Yat-sen and it was he who arranged the tentative agreement between the Sun Yat-sen faction and the Tsao Kun following, who are Wu Pei-fu's most dangerous enemies.

CANTON'S KUANGSI MASTER.

The man who is leading Kuangsi troops into Kuangtung now and whose name appears in the English language press as Shen Hung-ying, Seng Hung-yin and Sheng Hung-yin, is a Cheng Hsueh Hui man of the old school. That is he belongs to the same political group as the present Premier in Peking and two of his Cabinet members. For the past year he has been flitting back and forth between southern Hunan and southern Kiangsi. He assembled an army of four mixed brigades, presumably 20,000 men, recruited from the Kuangsi mountain population. Northern officers who have been with them say they are splendid fighters, but in the course of their recent return to Kuangsi from southern Kiangsi, they behaved abominably. Shen Hung-ying, who owes some allegiance to Lu Yung-ting, whom Chen Chiung-ming ousted from Kuangsi, decided in October that he was strong enough to go back to Kuangsi and unite the province which was at that moment the most disordered in China. He has evidently done it and, which is not generally known, has done it with Wu Pei-fu's blessing and possibly with some support. Now he has made the traditional Kuangsi descent upon Kuangtung and it is to be taken for granted that he has more than his original four mixed brigades.

It would be presumptuous at this long range to attempt to dissect the Kuangtung muddle, but with a big invading force of Kuangsi troops already well into Kuangtung, disarming Dr. Sun Yat-sen's troops, it would appear that Sun Yat-sen and his followers have crowded too soon over the ejection of Chen Chiung-ming from Canton. It was Chen who threw the Kuangsi rulers out of Canton in 1920. It was he who subsequently invaded Kuangsi and broke down the Lu Yung-ting administration in that province. The Kuangsi leaders might hesitate to re-invade Kuangtung while Chen Chiung-ming was in power, but after Dr. Sun and his fellow conspirators had broken Chen, the Kuangsi folk would consider the riff-raff following of Li Fu-lin, Hsu Chung-chih and Wei Pang-ping, easy game. It may appear in the end that Dr. Sun has done the old Lu Yung-ting gang a service by removing Chen Chiung-ming so that a Kuangsi government could again be set up in Kuangtung.

What Chen Chiung-ming's position will be in such an event it is difficult to say. He is a Kuomintang man and an old enemy of the present invaders. He may again ally himself with Dr. Sun's party and help to resist the invasion. On the other hand, if the Kuangsi troops are acting for Wu Pei-fu, it is just possible that the invaders have come in to free Chen from the annoyance of Dr. Sun's guerilla following. But this is guess work and is a waste of space.

WU PEI-FU AND SZECHUAN.

In the upper Yangtze Wu Pei-fu is supporting Gen. Yang Sheng, the Szechuanese commander of what used to be the 2nd Szechuan Army. He hopes to push him back into Szechuan and dominate that province, thus gaining control of the whole Yangtze if Sun Ch'uan-fang can hold his own at the lower end of the river. Cut off from Chihli and by Tsao Jui's manoeuvres, Wu Pei-fu is obviously making an effort to gain control of Central and South China before he turns his attention to the North again. What he is really accomplishing we shall not know until spring, the season of all political revelations.

A writer in the "Hongkong Telegraph" says:—The other day we received a basket of quail from a friend in Hanoi, but some of the birds arrived dead and others died soon after arrival here. They had had no food, and we in this Colony, who now talk so much of our S. P. C. A., and the fine work it is doing, ought to inquire a little closer into the conditions under which our poultry, our beef and our pigs are brought from adjacent ports. Many of the birds and animals are brought fairly long journeys on which they have no chance of getting either food or water, sometimes 48 hours elapse between their shipment and arrival. Is it possible to do anything to alter that state of affairs? It ought to be, seeing that many of the boats engaged in such a trade are British.

CONTROL OF NARCOTICS BY CHINESE

Bureaux to Restrict Drugs to Medical Use: The Vexed Question of Imports

Peking, Jan. 26.

Reuter's Agency has received the following communication from the International Anti-Opium Association:—

As General Secretary of the International Anti-Opium Association, may I call the attention of your readers to a very laudable effort on the part of the Chinese Government to control and restrict narcotic drugs to medical and scientific uses only, in accordance with the terms of the Hague Convention now represented by the Opium Council of the League of Nations at Geneva.

The first of six bureaux, entitled "The Bureau of Drug Inspection and Standardization," under the Ministry of the Interior, has been established in Shanghai, and later it is proposed to open others in Canton, Hankow, Chengtu, Tientsin and Mukden. The Provisional regulations issued by this Bureau are along the lines of the British Dangerous Drugs Act. This initial attempt is excellent as far it goes, but for the present it does not deal with the very difficult problem of importation. We have suggested to the Chinese Government the formation of a Government centre of importation and distribution. All these regulations are regulations to sell morphia, etc., but how shall it be obtained? The present system allows individual importation by Consular and official permits and places China in a very awkward position.

AN ANOMALOUS POSITION.

China is a signatory to the Hague Convention and the import certificate devised by the Opium Council which has been accepted by all the signatories demands that China shall issue the import certificate by which morphia and narcotic drugs enter China. Here the vexed problem of extraterritoriality comes in. The above regulations do not affect foreign drug stores in foreign concessions, and foreign houses will still apply to their Consuls for permits to import, so that China is in the anomalous position of having signed a compact which she cannot fulfil, not because of her unwillingness, but her inability. She is up against Treaty rights, and in the meantime we look to all foreign Consuls to continue to issue import permits to their nationals only in accordance with the League certificate.

At the moment, the legally imported morphia is absolutely insignificant when compared with the smuggled amount, but we are working for the time when production in all countries will be limited to medical requirements, therefore we welcome this very necessary legislation proposed by the Ministry of the Interior.—Reuter.

KANCHOW NOTES

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kanchow, Ki., Jan. 12.

While out in the district, I passed through the place where a few years ago there was a very severe battle and a number of lives were lost over the willing or wilful transgression of the rules regarding the planting of the opium poppy. On inquiring about it now from friends, they say there is a big crop this year. The resident Magistrate asked for instructions from the provincial capital, but what answer he got, if ever he received any, is not known. The proclamations are out as per usual, but they amount only to a scrap of paper in a very real sense.

It is reported that we are likely to have some troops from the south pass through here, *en route* to Fukien, but I cannot see why they should come through this city, though it is more than likely that their leaders know why. They are southern troops fighting or ready to fight for the north, so there is no dread, but a certain unvented desire to ask why.

One of your correspondents writes of the very great amount of mail matter carried outside of the Post Office. This is very true of this district, where there are regular carriers who every two or three days visit this city from towns 60 to 80 and 100 *li* on every side. They are very trustworthy and carry a great amount of letters. No one in those towns ever thinks of sending mail by the Post Office to or from these places, while it can be done much quicker and cheaper in the good old way. Now, a wee bit of advice to those who perhaps know what they are doing better than a common missionary. It is this—if they found some way of reducing all local letter mail (local to mean within 100 *li* of all large cities) to say one cent per letter, they would capture a big trade without any outlay, as their men are now on all these roads and have only a few pounds to carry. We are so glad that they have reverted to the old rates for the present.

A memorial is being erected in Statue Square, Hongkong, in honour of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation employees who made the supreme sacrifice in the Great War. The erection is to take the form of a beautifully modelled bronze figure representing "Fame" which has only recently arrived from England. The figure will rest on a solid base of red Peterhead granite, and the arrangements are under the supervision of Messrs. Palmer & Turner, architects. The figure itself is the work of Mr. William Reynold-Stephens, a sculptor of some celebrity in London. The memorial is to be placed in the Bank Gardens, nearly opposite the new Statue Square Pier, and it is hoped to have it ready for unveiling at the same time as the Hongkong Cenotaph will be.

WHERE SAVAGE LOLOS HOLD SWAY

The Terrors of the Chienchang Valley: Attraction of Natural Riches for the Chinese

From Our Own Correspondent.

Tachienlu, Sze., Dec. 13.

The Chienchang valley forms the main avenue between Szechuan and Yunnan. There is considerable traffic along this highway and much of the produce exchanged between the two provinces travels along this well-known road. The Chienchang valley itself is quite famous for iron, copper and wood. Geographically, the valley forms a veritable death-trap to harmless, unsuspecting Chinese. You would imagine that the Tung, flowing south, would continue to do so and travel down this valley, but no, like the Yalung and the Yangtze, the Tung, after flowing south, heads east for Shanghai. Physically and geographically, you would imagine that these great rivers would continue down through Yunnan to the sea, but no, east is east, so east they go. The Chienchang valley, therefore, is without the influence of this important river.

The attraction of this valley to the Chinese is the fact that it will grow rice, produce iron and supply vegetables. The dangers are ignored and the constant inroads made by the Lolos are soon forgotten. During the present year, 23 villages have been burned down and 1,700 Chinese have been carried away captive by the Lolos. Dr. Smith, the Swedish botanist, travelled along this road and he said the sight of burned, pillaged and depopulated villages was simply deplorable. He passed village after village that had been looted and the inhabitants carried off *en masse* to the mountains to be slaves and servants to the wealthy Lolos.

The Chienchang valley is bounded on the west by the high, rugged mountains of Tibet, and on the East by the inaccessible mountains of the Lolo. That the Chinese will persist in inhabiting and repopulating this wild and dangerous valley shows indeed their wonderful powers of patience and endurance. It is simply marvellous how these villages are built up again by the Chinese and business goes on as before. The courage, virility and perseverance of the inhabitants is really amazing. The story is told of the Lolos stealthily approaching a lonely Chinese dwelling. The parents were working in the fields and only the children were in the home. As the Lolos approached the doorway of the house, two of the children commenced blowing toy trumpets and the Lolos, thinking that Chinese soldiers must be in the place made, good their escape. Unfortunately, this only happens every time you hear about it. The general rule is plunder, fire and captivity. The Lolos, through their trade in opium, are becoming exceedingly wealthy and the Chinese captives, we hear, are well treated.

CHINESE MOSLEMS AND THEIR WAYS

Peaceful Penetration that is Capturing Kansu: Mighty Traders: The Charm of Money

From Our Own Correspondent.

Sining, Kansu, Jan. 2.

This part of China is so little known to the average readers that a few items about the Mohammedans in west central Kansu may prove of interest. These remarks refer to the old Siningfu district, comprising seven *hsiens*, with this city as the centre. It is generally agreed that the Mohammedan population comprises about one-third of the total population, and it is just as safe to say that they hold in their hands two-thirds of the power of the district. Your readers have doubtless seen the statement by Brigadier-General Pereira, in a recent number, concerning the increasing power of the Moslems. He made this statement after his trips through this district in his successful journey to Lhasa, based on a comparison of his recent impressions with those of a visit here many years ago.

How has this reversal of tables come about? A little is due no doubt to the greater initiative and activity of the Moslems as compared with the Chinese, but the greatest reason is the power and influence of the Mohammedan General located in Sining, who, besides besides being the almost supreme power in the whole district, is also High Commissioner for the Ch'ing-hai division of Tibet. There are wide religious divisions among the Moslems themselves and bitter feeling where the new sect holds a re-sented sway over the old sect religious leaders, but these cannot be looked on as a check to their power, as history shows that wide divisions will be bridged over on demand. The greatest check at present is the disaffection among the Tibetans, who, should an issue arise, would probably join with the Chinese. There are still many living who cannot forget past history and the Chinese seemingly will not trust the Mohammedans.

CHINESE TRADERS BEATEN.

The Mohammedan east suburb, in recent years, has grown by leaps and bounds, and the trend of trade has been influenced by it so that the centre of business has moved gradually from the central district to the East Gate. A great deal of trade has even left the city entirely and is now prospering in the suburb. Many enterprises, such as the river raft business and timber business, are almost entirely in Moslem hands. The food-shop business is mainly theirs. The butchers, bakers and candlestick-makers, etc., are mostly all followers of the Prophet. The Jew in their ancestry is in evidence everywhere. "You can get it in the suburb" is a usual reply when some article

has been sought in vain in the Chinese shops.

A typical illustration to show the contrast between the Chinese and Moslem is this—about 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ from the city, on a well-travelled road, is an old Rip Van Winkle who has kept an inn as far back as he can remember. Should you be absolutely unable to find another lodging and use much detective skill, you might possibly find his inn. Not far from his place a Mohammedan opened an inn. By the first week every passerby knew he was running a first class place. Guests were hailed in the road. K'angs would be swept and water would be boiling. Should the guest want eggs, milk, meat, etc., some fellow Moslem would soon appear with the articles. To an onlooker, a Moslem with a tray full of water-melon seeds makes as much noise about it as a man with a \$1,000 business.

In the last two years Moslems have been found living and owning property within the Sining city walls. This is something that had not been allowed since the days of the Emperor T'ong Chi. Now Moslems are found in many quarters of the city. Following the rebellion in 1895, there was a re-location of whole districts of Chinese and Moslems, in order to make separate communities of each. Now a strange thing has happened. In western villages, very rarely has a Chinese gained a landhold, but in almost every Chinese district the Moslems have gained new footholds and in some instance have a thriving Moslem community.

DEFEATED BY COVETOUSNESS.

The Chinese who are displeased have only themselves to blame. Covetousness has won over their better sense. Like Esau, they have sold their rights for a mess of pottage. Along comes Mr. Ma and says through a middle man, "I want to buy your land." Mr. Han shakes his head: "You are a Moslem, we are Chinese." A little time elapses and Mr. Ma begs, borrows or steals twice the value of the land. He comes and places this before the villager. It works like a charm. What Chinese would resist? Mr. Han moves out and Mr. Ma moves in. Soon appear grand uncles, second cousins, and other relations near and far. Ere long there is an inn and a food shop sign hangs out over the road. Gradually other property is bought. This is just in allegorical form what happened and is happening in places all over the district. A Moslem family moving into a Chinese community has much the same effect as a negro family would have, moving into a congested white district in America where racial feeling is tense. The neighbouring white families would move out and that is just what the Chinese often do.

The Civil and Military Governors at Lanchow have only a limited control over General Ma. At present, six out of the seven *hsien* magistrates are appointed by him. Several changes will occur this

year, but all will be appointed from Sining. At present the officials appointed are all Chinese, but they are under the power of the General. Besides the civil magistrate, there is in nearly every district a military force as well. These are all under the General. It is understood that he has this power from Peking, yet it is a much more substantial and continuous power than that held by any recent government in Peking.

These items are sent to show how matters are tending in this far-away corner of Kansu, where a man you meet one day hawking his wares on the street, you may meet soon after acting the Tao-I. Truly, here officials seem to grow up over night.

FAMINE IN SHANSI

Similar Conditions to those During Great Disaster of 1877

From Our Own Correspondent.

Taiku, Sha., Jan. 22.

Serious reports are coming in of the famine conditions in the south-west of this province. It is evident that by Chinese New Year the people of more than 20 districts will be facing starvation. This is the culmination of a prolonged period of drought, which has prevailed all over Shansi, but conditions are more severe in the south-western counties, for the reason that the officials have for several seasons encouraged the growing of cotton on soil that formerly produced grain. There is in consequence no surplus of grain now to meet this abnormal condition.

This has been so far one of the driest winters we have experienced in a good many years in Shansi. We have had but one very light fall of snow, and that was a week ago. All signs point toward a repetition of the conditions that led to the great famine of 1877-78 and to the less serious one of 1900-01. Already the prices of grain are much higher locally than they were during the famine in the winter of 1920-21.

PEKING, Jan. 31.—The Mongolian Princes have presented a petition to Parliament asking that the favourable treatment accorded to Mongols should be made part of the Constitution.—Reuter.

We have received the bulletin relating to the spring term of Soochow University. This contains a mass of useful information for students, including the calendar for the year, the personnel of the staff, scale of fees and a description of courses. The latter are divided up as follows:—Bible, biology, chemistry, economics, education, English, history, mathematics, modern languages, philosophy, physics, political science and sociology.

THE NOVEL METHODS OF GEN. FENG

His Staff Officers Shamed into
Work: Penance Till Unruly
Soldiers Punished

From Our Own Correspondent.

Lanchowfu, Kansu, Dec. 23.

In these days of tottering ideals in China, when the minds of many are befogged by the petty squabbings of men in high places, it is perhaps worth while to ask whether the Chinese have any clear idea of what they wish their leaders to be like? In Mencius, the first Book, we learn of the kingly way—of how Wan Wang, and other heroes of old would work hard with their people, and thus share the pleasures of peace and prosperity with them.

In those days, when they built pleasure parks and palaces, the people did the work gladly, knowing that the ruler who had shared their toils would share his glories with them. Even now, it would appear, the Chinese long for some such leader. So that, however radical a man's methods, or however unacceptable his views may appear, yet, if his actions are stamped by some of this old idealistic spirit, there are many up and down this land to sing his praises. Take as an example Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, the Christian general, now in Peking, and formerly Military Governor of Shensi and Honan. Two or three incidents will illustrate the point, or at least represent the local reports of this warrior's doings.

It was decided to build a new Governor's residence, and Feng wanted his men to share in the actual toil of building. So he arranged that all should take a share, including himself, and every afternoon, between the hours of three and four, the General was to be seen wheeling a barrow of earth, with one of the members of his staff pulling it along with a rope in front, for all the world like a couple of cobles. Needless to say, the high and mighty among his retinue were shamed into something like an equal enthusiasm.

NOVEL DISCIPLINE

Again, at a critical stage of the negotiations between the various rival military and bandit forces, news got about that robberies were taking place in the city, committed by the soldiery. It promised to be a troublesome and invidious matter to settle, and Gen. Feng summoned to his presence all the officers of the different forces concerned. "I am not fit," he said, "to be in charge of the military affairs of this Province, when such things as this are occurring. I am responsible for the acts of these soldiers. I shall therefore punish myself by kneeling for three hours in your presence." He got down on his knees in the middle of the floor, and started his solemn self-inflicted punishment. The officers sought to persuade him not to do it, but he

remained steadfast. At length, the officers undertook to find all the guilty soldiers within 24 hours, and Feng, satisfied that they would do it, gave way. Sure enough, the offenders were promptly produced, and sternly dealt with, to everyone's satisfaction.

Later on, while in Kaifeng, Gen. Feng was disturbed by the prevailing drought. He got together the merchants, gentry and soldiers on the great drill ground, and announced to them his intention of having a prayer meeting with them all. The prayer meeting was held. In the course of a day or two, copious rain fell, to the astonishment of many. O, that China had more such men of simple, honest faith and courage of conviction.

SIBERIA'S FOREIGN TRADE

Moscow's Proposed Regulations

Peking, Jan. 31.

A Foreign Trade commission from Moscow arrived at Chita in the middle of December, stayed there 10 days and then went on to Vladivostok, seeking to coordinate the foreign trade policy of the former Far Eastern Republic with that of Soviet Russia.

The policies of the two have hitherto been somewhat different. The Soviet maintained the monopoly of foreign trade in the hands of the Government and import was only allowed of articles which could be used for further production. In the Republic, on the contrary, 95 per cent. of the imports have been for consumption.

Moscow wishes to shut out goods of foreign manufacture but has decided that this should not be carried out too abruptly and certain modifications are being made in Eastern Siberia.

The Soviet has a list of goods the importation of which is entirely forbidden. This will not be introduced in the Far East but a licensing system under which permits be obtained before goods can be imported, will come into force.

Certain exceptions and variations will be made in the tariff as compared with Soviet Russia but the Customs will be brought under Moscow's supervision.

An agreement on the above lines will probably be reached.—Reuter.

ALTHOUGH able to accommodate 35 steamers at one time, the wharves at Dairen are not large enough for the amount of trade in the busy season, when generally about 10 steamers have to wait for their turn at a berth. In view of this it is understood that the South Manchuria Railway Co. is taking steps to have an additional wharf constructed at a cost of Y. 7,000,000. It will have a quay line of 6,000 ft., and when completed 50 vessels may be berthed in the port at one and the same time.

THE SACK OF LIMCHOW BY MUTINOUS TROOPS

A Ten-Days' Siege but Little
Fighting: Sudden Mobiliza-
tion Saves Pakhoi

From Our Own Correspondent.

Pakhoi, Jan. 12.

The last month or two of the Chinese year is looked upon as a time when the poverty of the lean months should be recompensed by the brisk trade of the latter months, but when the powers that be ordain that the best time for business is also the time for various factions to conduct military operations, the competition can have but one result. For the past week or so there has been a certain amount of military activity among the Sun Yat-sen and Chen Chiung-ming factions. This first displayed itself in the recruiting of a considerable number of men for service in Canton. Frequent reports came to hand that, as soon as Wong Keung's men left the district, Wong Ming-tong would return to take charge once more. These rumours were vague and did not alarm the people to any extent.

Unexpected developments soon took place. One *ying* of troops at Limchow suddenly revolted, and looted the principal stores outside the city. These men came on here, and the loot was offered for sale on the streets. The merchants naturally feared a repetition of what had happened at Limchow. However, after a day or two, the men, together with the few Canton troops still quartered here, went on board the three gunboats lying in the harbour, and left for Canton. For the time being, Pakhoi was left with only *man tuan* to guard the place.

Meantime, one *ying* of Canton troops remained in Limchow, and the city was surrounded by men under one of Wong Ming-tong's commanders. For the past ten days the siege has continued. Very little fighting has taken place, though one foreign building was hit by a stray bullet. The Chinese Post Office has arranged for letter couriers to pass in and out of the city, but all other traffic is entirely stopped. The troops inside the city say they will not surrender to Lau Chi-wa, the officer in command of the troops outside. They wish to wait until the arrival of Wong Ming-tong in person, as they say he can be trusted to keep his word. The latest report states that Wong Ming-tong is some 60 miles from Limchow.

One very evident sign of the new régime is that gambling is again permitted, and shops and booths are open everywhere for this purpose.

ACCORDING to the "Shanghai Journal of Commerce" the former Manchu Imperial House has presented the Peking Government with a demand that an article providing for special treatment and privileges for members of the Royal House be included in the Permanent Constitution.

TWO OPPOSITE IDEAS OF CHRISTMAS DAY

School Boys give Entertainments and Refreshments: Soldiers go Raiding for Decorations

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mienchow, Sze., Jan. 8.

Christmas and New Year are now over and it has been a very festive season here. On Christmas Day the boys and girls from our mission schools gave us a very creditable entertainment, consisting of instrumental and vocal music, tableaux, dialogues and dramatic sketches. The boys from the Blind School gave us tableaux in three scenes of the Wise Men from the East. It was pathetic to see their sightless eyes straining for a sight of the Star, and their fingers pointing to it. The boys' school invited us all to a special entertainment on New Year's Day, which lasted from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., with intervals for refreshments, which they also kindly provided.

Meanwhile, the soldiers, too, had been making merry. Elaborate decorations were set up outside all the temples and barracks occupied by them, calico bleached and unbleached, dyed and natural, having been "borrowed" for the occasion, and the peaceful citizens were raided to supply plants, lanterns, banners, scrolls and other accessories. From December 30 to January 3, lion processions occupied the streets during the day time, whilst fiery dragons paraded after dark, making the night hideous until 11 p.m., with the ceaseless beating of drums and clapping of cymbals.

HANGCHOW NOTES

From Our Own Correspondent.

Hangchow, Jan. 23.

The business done by the Provincial Assembly has to have the sanction of the Civil Governor and his "consulting body," who are representatives of the various guilds and are chosen by the Assembly. Lately, there has been a lot of talk in the city because it was rumoured that the Assembly received \$7,300 from each consulting member chosen. On Sunday, the consultants held a public meeting, at which over 1,000 people were present, and the secretary, Wang Vi-z, was roughly handled and beaten. The Assembly is closed at present, but some 40 members are still in the city and yesterday sent a wire to all the members, asking them not to believe the wild rumours that are abroad but to put the whole uproar down to a bit of dirty jealousy.

The new motor road from Hangchow to Leyah is to be opened for traffic on February 16. China New Year visitors to the city will be able to have a joy ride.

Womens' rights are bothering a few strong-minded females, who are forming a society so that they may

agitate for women taking official positions and being put on an equality with men and having a say in public affairs. This society is in league with a similar one in Peking.

The rain has come at last. On Sunday, the temperature outside the house was 70 degrees, but during the night we had a high wind and the temperature fell 35 degrees. Now the rain has come, but so far only enough to "dook the stoor."

Hangchow, Jan. 30.

The newly-appointed Chief Magistrate takes over the seals of office on February 6.

The city shop-keepers at Chinese New Year will erect floral arches, etc., in the Tartar City as an advertisement and to push trade propaganda. The Chamber of Commerce has been asked by the Famine Relief Committee to try and persuade the merchants of the city to give to the famine funds the money that they would spend on the New Year festival feasts.

The Chuki robbers have got the length of Hangchow and four of them are now in safe custody, waiting the Toban's pleasure.

There is to be a special meeting of the Provincial Assembly immediately after the New Year, to meet the wishes of the Koh-min-da-we. The Assembly has noted that Hangchow must have its University and a Deputy Committee has been appointed to look for a suitable site. The Van-song-lin has been mentioned.

The Magistrate of Hsinchang, who has been given 1,000 soldiers to keep the bandits within bounds in his district, has engaged the Rev. Ting Li-mei, of preaching fame, as military chaplain. He believes in attacking them with the "Sword of the Spirit" and is confident of success. He is, in fact, a second Feng Yu-hsiang. Strength to his elbow!

SENTENCE ON PHILIPPINE BANK OFFICIAL

Serious Charges against Foreign Department Chief

Manila, Jan. 31.

Mr. Isidoro Lerma, former chief of the Foreign Department of the Philippine National Bank, has been sentenced to 14 years and 4 months' imprisonment and to indemnify the Bank to the amount of 79,098 pesos. The Supreme Court to-day decided on three cases appealed to it from the lower tribunal.

Mr. Lerma was charged with defrauding the Bank of 37,573 pesos through manipulation of German marks, defrauding the Bank of 38,389 pesos through falsification of documents, and embezzling 14,333 pesos.—Reuter.

PEKING, Jan. 30.—The Cabinet have appointed Mr. Yang Tchong, formerly Foreign Commissioner at Shanghai, to proceed to Batavia and Malay to inquire into the conditions of Chinese there.—Reuter.

WOMEN ROBBERS OF ANHUI

Extraordinary Tale of Outrage and Murder

From Our Own Correspondent.

Anking, An., Jan. 22.

Near the thriving new suburb just opposite on the south bank of the Yangtze, a woman on her way to take the ferry to cross to the city to make some purchases, was accosted by two friendly-looking young dames, who inquired casually where she was bound for. On being informed of the purpose of her visit and of the fact that she carried a certain sum of money for her shopping the two strangers made as to pass on. But suddenly one seized her by the throat while the other stuffed her mouth with raw cotton, and dragged her into the ditch beside the road out of sight. Not being satisfied with robbing the poor woman of her money, but to ensure that she would not pursue them they removed all her clothes, and rolling them into a neat bundle went on their way.

An old fisherman passing that way shortly afterwards discovered the unfortunate creature crouching in the ditch, vainly trying to cover her nakedness with stray stalks of dry grass. The old man, thinking her demented, reproached her for her unseemly appearance; but she at once informed him of her misfortune. On hearing this tale he hurried on in the direction the miscreants had taken. He soon overtook them and berated them for such treatment of one of their own sex, and threatened to drag them off to the yamen if they did not return immediately and restore the poor woman's clothing. Their answer was to draw a long knife and stab the old man to death.

There followed a little later two younger men with carrying poles who came upon the unfortunate woman by the roadside. She repeated her story to them and urged that they hurry after the old fisherman. Incredulously they went forward, but when they stumbled upon the bloody form of the old man they lost no time in taking up the pursuit of the thieves. After a hard chase they came up with them and immediately fell upon them with their heavy *pien tan*, one blow of which broke a leg of one of the women. They bound them and delivered them up to the river police who brought them to Anking.

THE announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Alice Gregory and Mr. Hubert Langley, both of Kobe. It is understood that the marriage will take place in March. Miss Gregory, whose home is in Toronto, Canada, is teacher of French in the Canadian Academy, having been in Japan about nine months. Mr. Langley is on the staff of the Mutual Traders, having resided in Japan for the last 12 years with the exception of a period spent at Oxford and on service in France during the War.

A METTLESOME CIVIL GOVERNOR

Stern but Considerate Methods to Control Students: Bayonets in School

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chengtú, Dec. 22.

Last Thursday, Liu I-chiu was inaugurated as Civil Governor under the most favourable auspices. The inauguration ceremonies were quite imposing. All the members of the House were present in out-of-date Prince Albert coats and antiquated silk toppers. A special dais was raised above the members for the Governor and the specially invited guests including the foreign Consuls, Post Office officials and a few others. Two higher circular galleries were crowded with sightseers, including many women students. The President of the Assembly, Hsiong Hsiao ngai, who was as badly manhandled by the students in the spring, was in the chair, and made a very excellent chairman. The Governor's brass band added much to the dignity of the occasion with martial music.

The President, in a eulogistic speech, introduced the new Civil Governor, who made a brief address in straightforward fashion. Then he was welcomed by the Vice-President and several members in warm speeches. However, one member pointed out very emphatically that there were many abuses to redress in the country, stating that the magistrates from outside points were saying some very hard words about the probity of the higher law courts, and that it was proverbial now that this particular public office was dishonest in the extreme. He called upon the new Governor and the Assembly quickly to redress this and other grievances.

The ceremony was all over in an hour. Then, after the usual photograph, the Governor, with his retinue, went to the offices of the Civil Department, to be sworn in as Civil Governor.

While the new Governor comes in for plenty of criticism and sometimes very caustic criticism, the fact remains that he is a peace loving man and keeps the peace very well. He dislikes being forced to a decision, yet there have been times recently when he has made a decided stand and carried out his policy. A case in point was the big row in the First Provincial Middle School. This school is subsidized by the Government. It was decided to change principals, in the interest of the school, and a young and well known educator, Nian Kong-yun, was appointed to the position. For some unaccountable reason, the students objected and organized a strike—in fact, a lock-out—and prevented the new principal taking office. They placarded the school with large posters, calling upon the students to unite and beat the principal if he

should dare appear. They printed circulars and tried to make out a case that this teacher was unfit to lead them.

The Governor sent over several of his advisers to treat with the students quietly and informed them that man was trained in an American University (Purdue) and was perfectly competent to occupy the position, that he was appointed in a regular way and that he must take up his duties according to the Governor's order. The students became rougher than ever, and tried to make the issue a political one, by stating that their old principal was an appointee of Hsiong Keh-wu and that Hsiong was their friend and they would not dishonour Hsiong by receiving this new principal.

Liu I-chiu then showed his mettle. He sent over a regiment of soldiers under one of his trusted Brigadiers, and made a military demonstration. The Brigadier read the Riot Act, then ordered "fix bayonets." Still the students did not think the soldiers would do anything, but at the "charge" the soldiers enjoyed the sport and the rout was complete. The soldiers were careful not to severely injure any one, but five students had to be carried to hospital, and the others were all expelled. The school was cleaned out and new students were enrolled. Nian Kong-yun was installed as principal, and now a detachment of soldiers stand on guard all the time to prevent intimidation of new students.

The whole thing has been very salutary for the students, who were badly needing just such a lesson. Their Union is afraid to move. All are under strict surveillance of the military police, who will move quickly and effectively whenever it is necessary. Liu I-chiu is to be congratulated on his masterly handling of the whole situation.

SAGHALIN OIL CONCESSION FOR AMERICAN COMPANY

Reservation against Refusal of

U. S. Recognition of Soviet

Paris, Jan. 29.

The Moscow correspondent of the "Chicago Tribune" states that the Soviet Government has granted an American oil company a 36-year concession over 500 square miles of North Saghalien for the exploitation of petroleum, with the right to construct two ports on the Pacific coast. The company will pay the Soviet Government 5 per cent. of the value of production annually.

The Soviet Government reserves the right to annul the concession in the event of hostile action by the United States against Russia, or if, after five years, the United States has not recognized the Russian Government *de jure*.—Reuter.

Vladivostok, Jan. 30.

The Soviet Government has confirmed the contract with the Sinclair Oil Company for a concession of

CHENG TU NOTES

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chengtú, Dec. 22.

Professor Smith, of the Upsala University, Sweden, who has been in China almost a year, gathering botanical specimens, arrived back in the capital two weeks ago, after an extended tour among the tribes on the Tibetan border. He travelled through country rarely visited by white men and obtained some excellent specimens. He went in by Songpan and travelled south west, close to the Hehshui, to Tatsienlu. As evidence that he has a collection worth while, he states that he has found over 50 varieties of eideweiss. It is well known that only one variety exists in the Alps of Europe, so he feels well repaid for his journey. We told some time ago about the experience he had with robbers in the spring when coming from Yunnan. He reoutfitted here and made this last trip that has been so profitable in securing specimens. While here, the West China Border Research Society invited him to meet with the association. A very pleasant afternoon was spent and the Professor showed some of his excellent photographs. He is now on his way back to Sweden.

On December 9, the Anglo-Saxon Union put on a very entertaining feature for the community by inciting Dr. J. L. Stewart, of the Canadian Mission, to lecture on "Ambassador Bracy." Dr. Stewart was perfectly at home with his subject and gave a most inspiring lecture, tracing the many activities of this most unusual man who interpreted America to England. Mr. G. G. Helde, President of the American Association, presided. At the close, H. B. M. Consul-General, Mr. King, moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer and mentioned having met Viscount Bryce in Peking. Mr. King also took the opportunity to introduce Mr. A. G. N. Ogden, who had just arrived. Mr. Ogden responded in a neat speech.

Mr. Prescott, of the American Westinghouse, has been visiting Chengtu recently. He left last week for down river.

The recent hard frosts have killed most of the flowers which have bloomed in abundance this year. Chrysanthemums have been the popular flowers this year. General Chen Tseh-peh has been very indulgent, inviting every one to see his great collection of over 500 varieties. It is truly a wonderful garden and well kept.

In the last letter it was stated that Mr. King would leave in the spring for Chefoo. It should have been Tsingtao.

1,000 square versts of oilfields in Russian Saghalin.—Reuter.

London, Jan. 31.

The "Manchester Guardian" says that further light is desirable with regard to the grant of oil concessions in Saghalin to an American corporation and asks whether the Japanese Government will welcome the construction of American ports at a place so contiguous to Japan.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN RELIEF WORK AT KIRIN

Chinese Government's Assistance:
8,000 Refugees Expected: A
Red Cross Hospital

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kirin, Manchuria, Jan. 20.

The arrival of deputies from the American Red Cross and the Seoul Russian Refugee Committee has cheered us greatly. The fact that the American Red Cross has taken up the matter was known in official circles several days before they arrived. Mr. W. Morgan Palmer is *persona grata*, being personally known and respected by most of the leading Chinese officials in Manchuria. A better choice could not have been made and he is being very well received everywhere. He was met at the station on Wednesday by the Chief of Police and representatives from the Foreign Bureau and Board of Finance. The Civil Governor insisted on entertaining him during his stay in Kirin.

Mr. Shaw, who has been engaged in Russian relief work in the Chientao district and at Gensan, was sent by the Seoul committee. All facilities were afforded these deputies for seeing the condition of the refugees. They were shown not only the camps and inns which are at present occupied, but, also the preparations which are being made for about 4,000 refugees who are expected to arrive within the next few weeks. It is believed that the matter is now seriously being taken in hand.

When the new parties all arrive there will be about 8,000 in the city. The plans for sending some of them on to other places have not yet been completed and possibly may not be carried out. The Chinese Government, however, is now thoroughly awake to the big problem on hand. In two camps one meal of hot soup per day has been begun and the Government has undertaken that this will be given to all. Ovens have also been erected in two of the camps and Russians are making the necessary bread with flour provided by the Government. These humane measures will receive the commendation of Chinese and foreigners alike.

In view of the fact that the Chinese Government has assumed the responsibility of feeding and housing, the American Red Cross feels that its contribution should be the establishment and equipment of a temporary hospital. Steps have already been taken to accomplish this. The Russian Red Cross Society of Harbin will also assist in the organization and supply the medicines, but the control will be the hands of the local Anglo-American Committee. The Seoul committee is concentrating on helping the women and children by giving milk and clothing, but will also probably take some share in the running of the hospital. There are enough Russian doctors and nurses here already to enable us to begin medic-

al work as soon as a building has been fitted up. This will relieve the strain on the mission hospitals, which have been overworked for the past six weeks. We hope soon to have some plan for systematic bathing and for disinfecting underclothing.

We are glad to be able to report thus favourably of the initiation of this big undertaking. The carrying out of these plans will doubtless tax our energies to the utmost for some months. The Russians themselves, under our direction, will now be able to help themselves and this they are most willing to do.

THE JAPANESE DIET

Anxiety as to Auxiliary Men-of-
War Uncalled For: Vatican
Delegation Appointment

Tokio, Jan. 25.

In the Diet to-day, interpellated by a former Cabinet Minister, Mr. Wakatsuki, the Premier, answered that the anxiety respecting possible American-Japanese rivalry in regard to auxiliary warships appears to be uncalled for, as both Powers are respecting the spirit of the Washington Agreement. The 10,000 tonnage for cruisers was adopted by the Washington Conference because the experts at the Conference agreed that the lessons of the last war showed that smaller cruisers were not of much value. The replacement of warships was a matter for future consideration.

The Budget provision for a Japanese representative to the Vatican is eliciting vehement opposition from Buddhists throughout the country.

The Foreign Office has issued a statement that the proposed Legation is entirely diplomatic and has in no way any religious aspect. The statement declares that Japan's advancing position in the world necessitates keeping in touch with such an important diplomatic centre and recalls historical Papal and Japanese diplomatic exchanges. —Reuter.

China's Faith to Japan: The
Question of the 1915 Treaty

Tokio, Jan. 29. z

China became the centre of to-day's proceedings in the Upper House of the Diet when the leaders of the Opposition heckled the Foreign Minister regarding the reported action of the Chinese Parliament in nullifying the leases under the Treaty of 1915.

Count Uchida, replying, said that the Japanese Government were convinced, that the wise Government of the neighbouring Republic would not nullify the Treaty, which "is absolutely unalterable." The Imperial Government were unable to express an opinion regarding the steps which might be taken or to presuppose a lack of good faith on the part of China. —Reuter.

MORE RUMOUR OF WAR IN KUEICHOW

Truculent Attitude of Yunnanese:
A Campaign against Alleged
Seditionists in School

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kueiyang, Kuei, Dec. 18.

During the last few days, the postal authorities have been giving many a pleasant surprise by delivering printed matter that was posted in the maritime provinces during the months of July and August. Much credit is reflected on the postal system in that the packages have come through safely and in good condition.

Several days ago, Major Hsü left the city with his men, and many of his friends wished him a pleasant journey. He is bound for Hupeh and is to escort arms and ammunition back to Kueichow. It is reported that he is to be promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General if his mission is successful. Not long after his departure, soldiers were despatched to the south of the province, because it is whispered in some circles that Gen. Chang Kai-ju with his Yunnan troops refuses to go by the route mapped out for him by the Kueichow government. Gen. Chang is bent on visiting Tuhshan and Kueiyang. Those who are inclined to be timid think there is sure to be fighting, and hope that Marshal Tang of Yunnan will lend timely aid to stop the progress of his adversary, Chang.

To the surprise of all, the Governor has arrested a scholar of the Model Middle School on the charge of being in league with someone in Peking, or with Wang Peh-chun of Shanghai. A couple of weeks previously, a teacher, Liu Hao-ju, also belonging to that school, was arrested, so the evil must be spreading. The Governor has men stationed at the post and telegraph offices for the purpose of censoring letters and telegrams.

On more than one occasion we have drawn attention to the fact that the telegraphic administration in Kueichow needs to be reformed. Things are getting no better, as the following will show. A telegram was presented at the telegraph office during the afternoon, but the receiving officer refused to accept it, and asked the man presenting it to bring it back at 9 p.m., when the censor would be in attendance. The receiving officer refused to have the telegram left at the office even, and it would be very interesting to know if such high-handedness is countenanced in other places.

Some trouble having arisen between the inspectors appointed by the government and the employees at the printing office, the latter struck and refused to go on with the printing of the new bank notes. In consequence of the delay arising from the strike, the calendars for 1923 will not be obtainable until after the year has begun.

CHINKIANG NOTES

The New Public Spirit

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chinkiang, Jan. 26.

There is quite a little public spirit being manifested in Chinkiang at this time. A conservancy board known as the "Shang fuh shui li ien chiu uei uen hui" (商埠水利研究委員會) has been formed; with an office opened in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building. The object of the new board is to seek ways and means of dealing with the situation arising from the sand bank left in front of the bund, due to the receding river. There is a creek running right through the bank which is navigable for Chinese craft, and this could be dredged and kept open.

Another new movement is the formation of a citizen force of volunteers known as the "Shang ten" 商團. The force is formed with employees from the large business firms in the city. The men look very smart in their pale-blue cloth uniform, trimmed with gold braid. Lately there have been quite a number of calls upon the local fire brigade, and they have done some good work in dealing with fires.

Golden Island, which at one time was surrounded by deep water, so that large ships could anchor near by, is now a high solitary mound far removed from the river.

Welcome rain and snow have now fallen, and the ground is covered several inches deep with snow. The farmers are pleased, as this will give good prospects for the wheat harvest.

H.M.S. Gnat has just paid a visit to our port, and quite a number of social functions were arranged for the entertainment of the men.

PEKING BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

From Our Own Correspondent.

Peking, Jan. 26.

Your correspondent is in receipt of a communication from the Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce, Peking, to the effect that a short item, forwarded on the 18th instant, reporting an alleged resolution passed by the local Chamber, is a misstatement of fact since no such resolution was ever passed. The text of the objectionable paragraph was as follows:

"A resolution recently passed at a meeting of the Peking British Chamber of Commerce opposes interference with the security of the consolidated domestic bonds and recommends that the date of the prospective international tariff conference be held in the early spring and the proceeds of the two and a half per cent. increase be made available as soon as possible for the security and service of foreign loans."

Your correspondent, in making his report upon this supposed re-

solution, was not quoting any text, but the paraphrase of an alleged resolution as it was recited to him by two reliable members of the British community. The writer is as much surprised to find that he has been misinformed as the Chairman of the Chamber must have been when he read a paraphrase of a resolution which was never passed.

POCHOW NOTES

From Our Own Correspondent.

Pochow, An., Jan. 22.

It has been dry here for the fall. Not a full crop of wheat was planted and there has been almost no rain or snow since September till last Sunday, when we had a fair rain, ending up in snow. In some sections much of the wheat has died. Food prices are just about as high as they were a year ago, notwithstanding a full autumn crop. It looks as if prices will never come down much. Masons and carpenters are now getting 330 and 400 cash per day where two years ago they earned 250 and 300. Notwithstanding these prices, it is possible to get poor people as coolies for 140 cash per day. A little work is being done with some money the mission had left over last year from delayed grain from the north which had to be sold after it reached Pengpu, because famine conditions were over. Thousands could be enlisted at this nominal price, but only about 200 are working.

We have had no really cold weather. The lowest thermometer reading has been 16 degrees above. On November 26, we had 20 above. We have not gathered any ice for the two reasons that the ponds have all been dry for a good while and then it has not been sufficiently cold for long enough at a time to freeze it well.

Rev. W. D. Bostick, who returned from America in September, is busy putting up a home and also a building for an industrial school. He has the fullest school he has ever had, and is working to get a dairy well established and to have farm work well started.

Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Bostick, have had to go to P.U.M.C. Hospital and were much impressed with that great and highly equipped institution. It is possible that in all the world there is no hospital more completely equipped with all the most modern appliances. Mr. Rockefeller certainly has brought marvellous opportunities right to the doors of the Chinese, both for caring for the sick and training Chinese in caring for them.

A report from Dairen mentions that three new cotton mills are likely to be established in Manchuria shortly, backed by Japanese capital. The capacity of the first of these is not mentioned, but the second is to be of 30,000 spindles and the third of 20,000 spindles, with probably a branch establishment.

SINING NOTES

From Our Own Correspondent.

Sining, Kansu, Jan. 2.

Word that the postal and telegraph rates have been reduced again to normal was received with approval here. In the last few years, because of the uncertainty and slowness of privately managed transport of goods from and to the coast cities, an increasing number of merchants have been taking advantage of the safer and simpler method provided by the parcel post. The people as a whole were more and more using the Post Office service when the order came raising the rates. They had put confidence in these Government institutions as settled and established, only to find they were subject to the same appetite for money that to the average citizen goes with most Chinese officialdom. The postal and telegraph boards, by cancelling this exorbitant schedule, have passed the best New Year resolution possible and retained the confidence of the people here and a rapidly increasing revenue.

The foreign New Year was observed in Sining city more widely than ever before, the growth of the Government schools probably having much to do with it. All yamens, schools and Government offices were bedecked with flags. The great mass of the populace, however, looked with indifference on this day, making their preparations for their own New Year some weeks hence. The Mohammedan General received by far the largest number of callers, a steady stream coming and going all day and continuing into to-day as well.

BIG MILITARY MUSTER IN SZECHUAN

Two Divisions at Mienchow and Recruiting still in Force

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mienchow, Sze., Jan. 8.

The business community have been doing business behind closed shutters for the most part, being afraid of a sudden raid on their shops. Gen. Liu Ping held a grand review of troops on New Year's Day. He has now in this district a full division of infantry alone, whilst artillery and other sections make up another full division, and he is still recruiting. All the temples and barracks in the city are full up, so the shops and private residences have been requisitioned.

Every few days there is a raid on coolies for transport. Trade, which brightened up a short time ago, is now quite poor again. Money is very tight, especially as settling accounts has now begun in preparation for the Chinese New Year.

Owing to lack of rain, the spring crops, which promised so well, are now withering away. Rice and other foodstuffs have consequently risen in price.

IN THE PATH OF THE TYPHOON

A Roman Catholic Father's Tragic Report on the
Devastation of Southeast Chekiang

In sending us the following report by Father Léon Marqués, describing a tour of investigation through the Yotsing district, which he undertook recently on behalf of the Wenchow Sub-Committee of the Chinese-Foreign Relief Committee of Chékiang, Mr. Fred. W. Carey, Joint Chairman of the Ningpo branch writes:—

"The places visited by him suffered far less severely from the disastrous typhoons and floods of last autumn than many other localities, notably Chuki and Shangyü (Shaohsing) and Tsin-yün (Chuchow). Nevertheless, indicating as it does the nature and extent of the distress which my Committee is endeavouring to alleviate, Father Marqués' simple and touching narrative may interest your readers, and, perhaps, induce those who are able to do so assist us in our tremendous task of feeding half-a-million starving people, scattered throughout the southeastern section of Chékiang."

Commissioned by the Sub-committee of Wenchow to inquire into the havoc caused by the typhoons of last summer in the sub-prefecture of Yotsing, I made a tour of it lasting 35 days, from November 3 to December 7. Several months would be necessary in order to obtain a clear idea of conditions by oneself, and to check the figures given by the inhabitants, the gentry, or the delegates of the sub-prefect.

In view of the short time at my disposal, I have only been able to make a superficial inquiry. I was also compelled to call for assistance from Chinese, whose honesty I can vouch for, but who, in spite of explanations given, have not always understood the meaning of the questionnaire they were asked to fill up. Hence divergences or *lacunæ* perhaps occasionally exaggeration, and information incomplete, insufficient, and beside the point. Whatever the figures obtained in this way, however, I have accepted them, contenting myself with summarising them, and you will find them in the accompanying table.

Let me add a few words of comment on the answers to the questionnaire, which will not only help you, I hope, to understand them, but will convince you that we are on the verge of famine and misery greater and more terrible, without any doubt, than that of 1920-1921—which we must hasten to combat.

EXTENT AND NATURE OF DAMAGE.

(A). Q. How many acres or "mow" of land destroyed?

A. 18,227.

One would have a very inadequate idea of the extent of the havoc caused by the typhoons if one contented oneself with the figures given in reply to this question. For, whether or not they could be brought back into cultivation, 18,227 "mow," or acres, distributed over the whole of the prefecture of Yotsing (which boasts nearly 3½ million acres) would be a negligible loss. In any case it would not cause the general famine which now menaces the whole of Yotsinghsien, and also, unfortunately, all the

neighbouring sub-prefectures. What actually caused it was the complete destruction of the crops, partly the typhoons and partly the floods. The force of the wind laid in the mud that had been spared by the water, so that the crops still standing began to germinate. That is the reply that the country people gave me when I said to them: "Your fields have not been flooded, therefore your harvest must have been good." And they were rare—fields like that! The whole of the low-lying parts of the sub-prefecture disappeared beneath the water for a week and more—at the very least four or five days.

Also, to have a better idea of the extent of the disaster, I inquired into the number of "mow" in which the harvest had been utterly destroyed by the flood, and I obtained the figure 213,483. If one adds to this number that of the fields that were swept away, or covered with sand, gravel, or stones, the result is a total of 231,710 acres which have produced nothing, or very nearly nothing. It represents a loss of 115,850,000 lb. of rice in the husk. And still these figures are not complete,—the delegate of the sub-prefect for Hongyangk'in, to the west of Yotsing, not having yet sent in his reply.

NO GRAIN OF RICE.

As I expressed my astonishment at seeing the crops still standing at the end of November, they said, "But look, Monsieur, it is only straw. There is not a single grain of rice." It was actually so. I looked at it, I even gathered handfuls here and there. The ears were either yellow or mud-coloured—for they had been buried in the mud: still of fine appearance from a distance, in reality the ears did not contain a solitary grain of rice. And I saw, in the same condition, hundreds and hundreds of acres of land following these, as far as the eye could reach. The lucky fields harvested 4/10—rare ones!—others 3/10, others again 2/10 and 1/10. One of our well-to-do Christians told me that he had gathered from seven acres altogether 50 lb. of rice in the husk. And these are the fields that have produced a harvest! The others have only straw. A Christian owner of more than 2,000 acres told me that he could scarcely feed his own family—about 30 persons—on the produce of his fields. And an old fellow of 80 years added that the owners of 40 and 50 acres would be among the starving, if they had no other resources, and would be forced to sell their land in order to live until the next harvest. If these are the well-to-do what is going to become of the poor? From east to west, from north to south of the sub-prefecture, I received the same reply—and how heart-breaking it was!—"Next year, we shall die of hunger."

NO RESOURCES WHATEVER.

Some will not last as long as that. They are suffering now, and have come to the end of things. They have not a cash, no resources of any kind. They have not even been able to redeem from the pawnshops the things which the shortage of 1920-1921 forced them to pledge, and they have nothing to put in their place. It was freezing, and I saw people who at night had nothing to cover them but a little straw, or palm-fibre raincoats. Others are using sacks, old mosquito-curtains, and dreadful-looking rags. The wadded quilt has long ago gone to the pawnshop. One man said to me, "It is impossible to sleep at night, it is so cold. But that doesn't matter so much—I'm hungry, I must have something to fill my stomach!" But sleep is necessary after all, and this poor fellow has not been able to keep up long; he has fallen ill, and can no longer even "fill his stomach," or those of the three others who compose his family. Moreover, the general misery will bring idleness—and that is fatal!

The first harvest of rice here having been excellent, the farmers, more avaricious than farseeing, exported far too much. One must say in their defence that the high authorities of the province were buying rice officially. The result is the same: there is no longer enough rice for local needs, and they will be forced to import it. But it will be dearer: and, even if it were in abundance, the poor, who are in the huge majority, would still have to suffer from hunger in sight of the rice that money alone could put into their pots. Money? There is none. And no money—no rice! The sweet potato—the "second rice" of the poor—suffered also from the floods, or from the too abundant rains. The harvest has been, in general, diminished by half, when it has not been altogether swept away with the fields themselves.

DESTRUCTION OF HOUSES.

(B) Q. How many houses destroyed?
A. 25,986 rooms; 3,664 houses.

I have included in this total huts, as well as houses properly so-called. Could I pass them over in silence, when they are the dwellings of the poor? The rich and the well-to-do do not live in straw huts. I have kept to my helpers' way of counting. In the east of the sub-prefecture they have counted by "kains" or rooms, the figures being 25,986. In the west they counted by houses, 3,664 having been demolished. The greater part, I should say almost the whole, of this destruction was caused by the typhoon of unprecedented violence which raged on September 11, through the afternoon and the following night until 3 a.m. the next morning. Not a single dwelling-place remained intact, but notice has been taken only of those rendered uninhabitable, and of which there remain merely heaps of ruins, covering not infrequently the corpses of those imprudent enough to insist on remaining under their own roofs.

I heard from the people that the east had suffered especially from

the flood of September 29, and the west from the typhoon. The flood lasted a shorter time in the west, in the vicinity of the hills, but the typhoon was no less severe in the east. There also, I saw villages almost entirely destroyed—as Suka, Neuyé, Aozie. Perhaps they owe their misfortune to their geographical position, and were the victims of a tornado produced by the proximity of the mountains which bordered them on the north and east.

Near to the streams, where the rush of water was terrible, as in Tatsingseng, at Sutsiang, and at Batchi, there no longer remains any vestige of the houses carried away, not even the sites. A torrent took their place. Other houses overhang the water, at the mercy of the first swelling of the stream.

UTTERLY WITHOUT SHELTER.

The families whose huts or houses were completely destroyed, have taken refuge in the pagodas, or in the ancestral temples,—themselves half-ruined. I have even seen them lying on the ground under a heap of straw. Others have been able to find lodging in dirty little hovels. Our Christians are living in our chapels—which are also in ruins. There are miserable people who insist, at the peril of their lives, in remaining in the wretched ruins, which defy all description, and which a good gust of wind would bring to the ground. The timbers have bent over, and form angles of 10 or 20 degrees with their base. One wonders how they keep upright at all at such an angle. I said to the poor creatures, "But it is not safe to remain here. Some day or other you will be buried under the debris." "Yes, Monsieur, but what can we do? We have no money, or any other place to live in."

In the case of others, the houses are not threatened with ruin, at least not immediately. But the typhoon carried away the tiles of the roof, in such a way that the poor things, even within their own walls, or their own rooms, are sleeping in the open air. When the weather is good they can manage. But when it rains, when it snows, can it be said to be endurable? And they will have nothing better, if no one helps them. As one poor old woman said to me, "Here is our shelter in bad weather or good, and, to add to it, we must die of hunger." My heart ached to hear her.

THE DEAD.

(C) Q. How many drowned?

A. 362.

I have included in these figures those who were buried beneath the ruins of their houses. For were they not also victims of the typhoon? Very few were carried away with their houses by the water. The greater number were drowned at sea, as they were fishing, as at Batchishiang, Hongyang, and Baziengshiang. The others were buried beneath the houses, among them a good many old people, women, and young children. But because of these deaths, especially of those drowned at sea, many

families have lost their supporter and their breadwinner. The number, insufficient though it may be, is large enough, and if it is thought small, it is because Yotsing has no important water-courses, being not very large, and bounded by the mountains which separate it from Yungkiahsien.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS MISSING.

(D) Q. How many domestic animals drowned?

A. 4,533.

The figures appear to me a little exaggerated, especially for Hongkiaotseng (1,000), Liouchetseng (1,266), and Barziangshiang (741), when in other places there are none or scarcely any. It is because these good people wish to include not only their ox, their pig, and their goat, but also their fowls, their geese, and their ducks, whilst others do not include such things. It sounds peculiar to say that geese and ducks were drowned, but, in any case, they disappeared as a result of the flood. You will understand the sorrow of their owners, when I tell you that those who reared flocks of two and three hundred ducks and geese have lost all they had, and have thus been reduced to the ranks of the famine-stricken. They are as unfortunate as the others. Do not refuse them your dole.

HOMELESS AND STARVING.

11. Q. How many people homeless, or without food, or both?

A. (a) Able-bodied men, 58,966.

(b) Women and children, 69,379.

(c) Old people and incapacables, 30,480.

(d) Really starving, 126,690

(1)

(e) Dead from hunger, 26.

These figures embarrass me, because they present anomalies, at any rate in the matter of detail. When one makes an inquiry in a very restricted space of time, over such a big stretch of country, one can but pick up, as one hurries through, the information given by others, my helpers themselves being of different opinions as to the exact meaning of the questionnaire. But when one must afterwards bring the figures together into one table, the anomalies strike the eye. One finds it curious, for example, that in certain places, there are fewer women, children and invalids, put together than able-bodied men! In the same way, in the west of the sub-prefecture, it seems that they have counted the number of starving included in a period more or less continuous, whilst in the east they only speak of the present famine. However it may be with the first figures (able-bodied men) from the point of view of the famine, if one adds the two following sets, (women and children, and old men and invalids), one obtains the total of 158,827, that is to say, more than one-third of the total population of Yotsing, which consists of 448,381 souls, according to the last official census. I do not think that this number is at all exaggerated. The figures of the

famine-stricken will amount, in my humble opinion, before the next harvest, to more than half the population. I wish I might be mistaken. But I have brought back from my tour a feeling of dismay, with a conviction that if we do not come to their assistance, these poor people, as they keep saying, will really die of hunger in the coming year.

UNPRECEDENTED NEED OF RICE.

It will be necessary to import a much greater quantity of rice than in the last distress (1920-1921), and yet at that time the importation attained unprecedented proportions at Wenchow, as the statistics of the Customs bear witness. The population was impoverished; it has not recovered; and now a greater calamity brings back, after so short an interval, the same distress, followed by the gaunt spectre of famine. Up to the present it has only made 26 victims, perhaps by reason of the flood, since one poor woman, sole survivor of her family, told me that they were four or five days without food when the water had risen about their home. I saw, during my tour, groups of beggars who evidently had nothing to eat but what the compassion of others was kind enough to give them. In general, the moment has not yet arrived to die of hunger, at the time of my inquiry; it was too near to the harvest (a poor enough harvest, alas!) of rice or of potatoes. But that dismal moment will come, and very quickly, as sure as two and two make four.

On November 4, in harvest time, my boatman searched the shops of the town of Yotsing in vain for four or five "sings," or small measures, of rice. A few weeks later, the inhabitants of Tatsingseng and Batchishiang could no longer buy a single grain at Dangyangshiang or Hounkiaotseng, their usual provisioning places,—a sure proof of the distress.

BRIDGES AND ROADS.

111. Q. Roads, brigades, etc., totally or in part, destroyed?

A. Dikes 22,079 tch'ang (61,821 metres).

Roads, 32,112 tch'ang (89,913 metres).

Bridges 62 and 27 arches.

Footbridges over streams 5,110 tch'ang (14,308 metres).

The dikes are of two kinds. Those in the interior restrain the rush of the rising streams, and preserve the fields and houses; the others protect reclaimed land from the incoming tides. Both kinds are equally necessary. On the condition of several of the most important depends the fate of several localities, such as Datsingkai, Sutsiang, Batchikai, etc., which are in danger of being washed away by the swollen waters in the time of heavy rains. The others are connected with the cultivation of a considerable number of acres of land along the coast of Yotsing. One even, that of Tsily, at the mouth of the Ngeoukiang, if it is not repaired, renders problematical the cultivation of half the rice-fields of the sub-prefecture, and at

the same time is a menace to business and canal communications extending beyond the town of Yot-sing.

Communication will become equally impossible, during the rainy season, between several districts, by reason of the destruction of roads, of certain bridges, or even only of the stones planted like nails in the beds of the streams—from whence their name “ting-bou” (ting=nail, bou=stop), and over which one passes with dry feet, or at least can ford the stream.

Some inquirers having counted the arches of the bridges, I am keeping these figures, not knowing how many go to a bridge.

CHARITY AND WORK.

It remains to suggest a way of helping these unfortunate people, and the sum necessary for it. There is dearth of foodstuff—which will necessitate the importation of enormous quantities of rice, dried potatoes, or other cereals. These poor people should also be helped to rebuild or repair their houses, to remake the dikes and the roads. How much will be necessary for that? For the east of the subprefecture alone the sum is enormous, for after a brief calculation, they are asking for 150,000 sacks of rice, and more than \$100,000.

For the remaking of bridges, etc., the money would be doubly useful if with it one employed the men who are able to work. Work is worth more than charity pure and simple, and it is killing two birds with one stone.

As to those who cannot work, gratuitous help is indicated. In conclusion, I will say to those who read these lines:—Give all that you are able to give. I have no doubt of your goodness of heart, but the misery will be so great, so terrible, that I fear the help we render will be inadequate.

The Coltman Case

Peking, Jan. 31.

Dr. Schurman, the American Minister, recently again called on the Premier with reference to the Coltman case, after which the Premier summoned Messrs. Chiang Hua-peng and Shih Chow-chang, who were formally delegated to Kalgan to investigate the case.

Numerous conflicting rumours are current regarding the case, which Americans and other foreigners here have in no way forgotten, but nothing official can at present be given out.—Reuter.

SOMEWHAT of a sensation has been created in Japan by the discovery that bank notes are being used as a means of Bolshevik propaganda. It has been found that on notes, especially those of small denomination, mottoes and sentences have been written expressing revolutionary sentiments, and the authorities are now trying to trace the source from which these have emanated. Already one man has been arrested for passing a note bearing one of the inscriptions in question.

HANYEHPING'S STORY OF BLASTED HOPES

A Model City Round Ironworks Which were Stopped in Less than Ten Days

From Our Own Correspondent.

Shihhueiyao, Hupeh, Jan. 18.

This place which is sometimes called Tayeh, though Tayeh itself lies some 50 li inland, is by no means the progressive and enterprising place that at one time it appeared to be. Instead of the statement that it is destined to be “the most important place between Hankow and Shanghai,” we should now have from any one with any regard for his reputation as a truth-teller a dark and chilling relation of unfulfilled hopes. It is in this vein that the present writer e'en finds himself.

A few years ago, the great Hanyehping Company was booming. Blast furnaces were going to find work for thousands and pig-iron was to be shipped to Japan and other parts of the world, as well as to other parts of China. A model city was laid out, with streets long and wide, and trees lining the footpaths suggested the boulevards of France rather than the streets of China. A bund fronted the river. The best houses lay at the back of this and many other houses, smaller but still good, lay row after row further back. A club house, handsome inside and outside, crowned the scheme. The cause and justification for all this activity was the ironworks at the bottom end. Here, too, everything seemed to be going on all right. In case anything went wrong, a hospital and a fully qualified doctor with a Hongkong degree were in readiness and another doctor with a Tokio diploma was there to support them.

So far, capital had been used freely, not to say lavishly, but there was no revenue. That was to come when the blast furnaces got to work. The lighting of them was looked forward to as the great event which would turn the tide and make outlay give place to income. It would be wearying to tell of the repeated postponement of the date for lighting up. However, in July last, the fires actually were kindled. In less than 10 days, those fires had to be extinguished. Every one who knows anything about blast-furnaces knows what loss must have been involved in that. Nothing more could be done till a fresh loan had been secured in Japan, where previous loans had been made with ever-increasingly stringent conditions.

It may well be questioned if a Chinese company will ever be able to run the concern. At present, the bund building has ceased, the houses built for the staff and workmen are mostly empty, there is practically nothing doing in the works and tradesmen who staked their capital on the future prosperity of the place are in a quandary whether to go on throw-

ing good money after bad or to shut up shop before they lose any more.

MINES ALL BUT STOPPED.

The Tayeh mines which supply the ore have for some time been kept going at only half their former speed of production. They will soon have to stop altogether if the railway strike which began last week continues. The railway employees have chosen the present inopportune moment, when the company's money is scarce, to go on strike. Their demands are sixfold (1) Increase of wages; in some cases of dollars instead of strings of cash. (2) The payment by the company of \$150 a month to the men's Union. (3) Workmen to be treated on an equality with the staff as regards payment during sickness and holidays. (4) Apprentices to be paid at full rates at the end of three years, instead of continuing as improvers. (5) No workmen to be engaged except those recommended by the Union. (6) Workmen not to be discharged until convicted thrice of misconduct or fault and then only discharged if the Union consents. No sabotage has occurred yet, though no one dare be a “blackleg.” Many have gone home. We fear we shall be without trains till after the Chinese New Year.

AN EX-MILITARY ROBBER CHIEF IN ANHUI

From Our Own Correspondent.

Pochow, An., Jan. 22.

Things now are generally quiet in this region, though a few days ago, in and around Kungchen, 110 li to the east, they were very unsettled. In one market town near where we have some work and in which there live about 600 families, they reported over 1,000 families, many having come in from the surrounding villages. The man who just a year ago was the head of the troops stationed in Kungcheng is now the head of the *tufei* in that county, and, of course, he knows who is worth looking after. The new civil official has sent word not to go there without first informing him. The man in charge of the troops in Pochow seems to be quite active. Though he has himself had a long spell of illness since he came last summer he has made a considerable difference in the situation in this country.

Our hearts grieve for poor China. Wu Pei-fu is gathering large bands of new recruits in this region. We wonder what for. It would seem that all Honan's *tufei* ought to have been enough to keep him busy for a while.

The engagement is announced between Mr. E. J. Judah, son of the late Mr. J. E. Judah and Mrs. Judah, of Calcutta, and grandson of the late Hon. Mr. E. R. Belilios, C.M.G., of Hongkong, and Miss Sylvia S. Frank, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Frank, of 49 Westbourne Terrace, W.

"THE GOLDEN PILL"

Shocking Murders Attributed to Addicts: Every Day Tragedies

From Our Own Correspondent.

Taiku, Sha., Jan. 22.

The curse of Shansi is the "golden pill," (*chin tan*). It is the source of trouble and poverty and the mother of crime. Practically every day furnishes illustrations of this fact. Two serious crimes in this locality within the last week may be cited in proof.

In Mengkao village, in this district, a young woman was a victim of the golden pill habit. She had disposed of all the portable property in her home, and had reached the extremity of want. The other day, a child of one of her neighbours was playing about her door. The child was wearing one of the heavy silver necklaces common in this part of China. The woman tore off the necklace and threw the child into a well. Later, the body of the child was found by the parents, and finding the necklace gone they at once suspected robbery as the motive of the crime. Watchers were stationed at the pawnshops and in a little while the woman who had committed the crime came in person to pawn the necklace. She was at once arrested and the case is now in the hands of the local magistrate.

Three days ago, in the village of Changchuang, in Kih sien, a man who had been arrested and fined for selling *chin tan*, in order to be avenged upon those responsible for his arrest, attacked first the family of the village constable. His weapon was a knife. With this he killed the constable and his wife and an eight-year-old daughter. The murderer then went to the home of the precinct president, attacking that individual and wounding him so severely that he later succumbed to his wounds. The murderer is still at large.

A terrible tragedy is reported from one of the middle schools in Shansi. A student, evidently deranged, attacked three of his fellow-students with a vegetable knife. One of them was killed outright and the other two are lying at the point of death. After committing this crime, the murderer delivered himself up to one of the teachers in the school. The school, which enrolls nearly 200 pupils, was at once dismissed after this tragedy and will not re-open until after the Chinese New Year.

Comrade Joffe in Japan

Tokio, Feb. 1.

M. Joffe arrived at Tokio at half past 12 to-day. There were no prominent personages but many police present at the station. The Soviet Envoy to China proceeded direct to his hotel.—Reuter.

TAIKU NOTES

From Our Own Correspondent.

Taiku, Sha., Jan. 22.

There are now three lines of motor lorries running out of Taiyuanfu, one to the southeast and south through Yutzu, Taiku, Pingyao and Chiehhsiu, a second to the north through Sinchow towards Taichow, and the third to the southwest of Taiyuanfu, with stations at several district cities and market-towns and the terminus at Fenchow. There is a fairly heavy passenger traffic on these motor lines, though most travellers prefer the cheaper and more comfortable rickshaws that are to be found in increasing numbers on these roads. The drivers of the motor lorries are recruited from among the pupils of a military and industrial school in Taiyuanfu. Abundant proof has been given that they are not always qualified drivers when trusted with these valuable lorries and the still more precious lives of the passengers.

A few weeks ago, on the road near Sinchow, one of the busses crossed an elevated bridge and ran down into an uneven place on the farther side. The driver lost control and the machine toppled into a ditch some ten feet in depth. Four or five passengers were injured, at least one of them quite seriously.

A few days ago, near the city of Kiaocheng, a green driver took the wheel on one of these passenger buses. After describing a tortuous course for some distance, he finally lost control completely and the heavy lorry crashed into a tree at the side of the road and toppled over in the ditch. More than 20 passengers were in the car; among them two English gentlemen. All were injured, fortunately none fatally. Motoring is a very new thing in Shansi and it is possible that such occurrences are unavoidable in the stage of breaking in drivers.

Some months ago, I reported the change in local government in Shansi whereby vastly more responsibility was placed upon the shoulders of village presidents. Time enough has elapsed to enable one to pass judgment upon this new system. Its success or failure is largely a question of personnel—that of these village presidents. In perhaps one-third of the villages progressive and public-spirited men hold these offices and are demonstrating that the new system can be successful.

In the majority of the villages, however, it must be confessed that the outcome of the experiment is in doubt. Some of these village heads have arrogated to themselves the pomp and power of little princes. Others have found the door to graft almost magically open to them. Yet others zealously look after the welfare of relatives and friends, to the neglect of the general public. When all is said, however, at bottom the idea is a sound one and China can never develop a real democratic system without beginning in the villages.

CHINA'S OPIUM POLICY

Sir F. Aglen's Proposal Sharply Criticized by Sir John Jordan: His Reply

London, Jan. 27.

Sir John Jordan expressed the opinion that the suggestion made by Sir Francis Aglen at the meeting of the International Anti-Opium Association in Peking to legalize the opium traffic in China was retrograde and he was glad that the Chinese present at the meeting deprecated it. He said that demoralization of the outdoor staff of the Chinese Customs was a small matter compared with the demoralization of China.

The Government of Peking was naturally anxious to exploit any source of revenue which would help it to prolong its precarious existence but he trusted that there was still enough public opinion left in China to resist a relapse which would stigmatize the Chinese for all time as an opium-ridden race.—Reuter.

Peking, Jan. 28.

Referring to Sir John Jordan's views on opium legalization, Sir Francis Aglen states that, as, after 50 years of opium prohibition and repression were backed by the full weight of the Imperial authority, China in 1858 was obliged to take the retrograde step of legalizing the traffic, so he believes that she will again be forced by the rapidly increasing demoralization growing out of the vast illicit trade to retrace her steps.

Sir Francis Aglen in no way advocates legalization for the purpose of revenue, but as the only practicable means of controlling and finally suppressing the trade.—Reuter.

London, Feb. 1.

Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires, in a letter to the London press, says that, as Sir Francis Aglen's suggestion, of a temporary opium monopoly in China, may result in making the attitude of the Chinese Government towards the opium problem misunderstood and controversial, he has directed the issue of an official statement that such suggested legislation is not the policy of the Chinese Government, which, in all sincerity, intends to fulfil its obligations in regard to the Opium Convention.—Reuter.

Peking, Feb. 1.

The Directors of the International Anti-Opium Association at a special meeting to-day unanimously passed a resolution to the effect that the Association was absolutely opposed to legalization of the traffic in China. The Association will shortly issue a full statement of its views concerning the matter.—Reuter.

Washington, Feb. 1.

The Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives yesterday introduced a resolution requesting President Harding to urge worldwide limitation of production of narcotics and other habit-forming drugs.—Reuter.

AS LONDON VIEWS CHAOS IN CHINA

Bad Impression Caused by Default on Loans: A Serious Reaction Possible

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Dec. 15.
It is idle to disguise the feeling over here that internal affairs in China are reaching the maximum of confusion. Only quite recently we heard of the overthrow of the Cabinet, including Dr. Wellington Koo. It was attributed to circumstances connected with the Austrian Loan, which were never explained by any telegrams, and which the public has never understood. Possibly the Chinese Parliament had good reasons for impeaching both the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister, but if so, they have not been disclosed.

Secondly, the Cabinet which was then appointed lasted only a few days, and the Prime Minister in his turn resigned. At the time this letter is sent, we have another Cabinet, with Dr. C. T. Wang combining the acting Premiership with the Foreign Office. Then, a few days ago, the following letter was issued by the Chinese Legation to the London papers:—

"With reference to your letter of October 27, regarding the coupon payment of the Chinese Government 8 per cent. ten years Sterling Treasury Notes, 1925-1929, due on October 1, we have recently received a telegraphic reply from the Ministry of Finance, Peking, saying that the Ministry is contemplating raising a large loan to cover all the short term loans, including the Marconi and Vickers, by which all interest in arrears will be paid up. We have every reason to believe that this scheme will soon be carried out."

This was vague enough, but was rather sympathetically treated by the newspapers, which warned holders of the stock that, although they might not hope to obtain their interest at an early date, they stood a chance of getting it some time. To-day, it is announced on very good authority that probably there will be a default on the loan due to-morrow. This is a far more serious matter. This is a secured investment, whereas the Vickers and the Marconis are both unsecured, and unless China pulls herself round and meets her financial liabilities, her credit will begin to collapse. It is possible of course, that at the last minute the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank may receive funds to pay the coupons due to-morrow, but there is no sign of it at present, although it is always understood that the Bank is ready to make the advance out of its own funds if sanctioned by the Chinese Government.

DANGER OF A REACTION.

It is a very great pity that the Chinese realise to such a slight extent the strength of feeling outside their country on the chaos inside. They may reply that it is their own affair, but, after all, no nation can expect to carry on its concerns without troubling about outside

opinion. The War has shown that there is a community of nations, with interworking interests, and that very soon Chinese opinion which affects to ignore foreign sentiment, will have to face serious reaction, both commercial and financial. Friends of China in Great Britain, whenever possible, put the most friendly explanations on this internal chaos, but, to be quite candid, we are reaching the limit when it will be no longer possible to do so. Moreover, people here are beginning to see now that there are influences in China which will probably need forcible suppression if they are ever to be done away with, and we all know that there are not enough Western-trained Chinese politicians to last at the rate at which they are being scrapped at the present time.

FEELINGS OF DISGUST.

We know little or nothing of the real inside history of what is going on, but I should not be speaking either candidly or honestly if I did not say that I see traces of a profound feeling of disgust, and they are accentuated by speeches recently delivered by Mr. Tung Kang, who, with no knowledge whatever of Western conditions, adopted in his speeches a most dogmatic line as to what China expected of the West. It is not going too far to say that, unless China does manage to establish some sort of stable Government, the Western Powers will be chary indeed of making any more international concessions of any sort. Probably, advice will be thrown away, but one finds sometimes that it filters through into the Chinese papers from the British journals published in the Far East, so accordingly I send what is the impartial *resumé* of a friend.

U. S. S. HURON PAYMASTER'S TRAGIC DEATH

Suicide Caused by Worry over Shortage found after Canteen Overseer's Desertion

Manila, Jan. 29.

Lieutenant-Commander E. H. Douglass, Paymaster of the U. S. S. Huron, the flagship of the Asiatic Fleet, committed suicide to-day. His action is thought to have been due to worry over a shortage of stores in the ship's canteen, which he discovered after the desertion of the man in charge.

Commander Stearns of the U. S. S. Huron pays a tribute to Lieutenant-Commander Douglass as an able naval officer.—Reuter.

Dr. B. H. Stanley Aylward, who has been in practice in Yokohama for two and a half years, has just come to Shanghai to join Dr. H. C. Patrick. Dr. Aylward, who is an Edinburgh M.B., comes of a medical family, his father and brother being medical practitioners. During the war, he served in France with a surgical unit, having 10 surgeons working under him.

POST AND TELEGRAPH TRIALS

Urgent Telegrams Beaten by Ordinary Messages: The Frequent Restamping of Deeds

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kueiyang, Kuei., Jan. 3.

The Telegraph Administration is a standing joke for those who are not immediately concerned, and affected by their pranks, but for those affected it is more than a joke. An urgent telegram was presented at the office between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m., but it was handed back to the person presenting it with the explanation, "The receiving clerk has not yet come to the office." It was presented later and the receipt reads 11 a.m., but the same urgent telegram was not delivered at Anshun, 80 miles away, until late in the afternoon. The sender of the telegram is laid up by severe illness, or he would ask for an explanation, especially as he had the privilege of paying \$0.48 per word for an urgent telegram that went at a snail's pace in comparison with ordinary telegrams in other provinces. The whole working of the Administration needs to be investigated and reformed.

The people are rejoicing in the fact that the postal tariff has again been revised, to the advantage of the senders of letters, etc., but they long for a return to former days, when it was possible to send parcels to and fro without such prolonged delays *en route*, and the still greater possibility of not receiving them at all.

The Commissioner of Finance has informed all and sundry that all deeds must be re-stamped. Those stamped under the Manchu régime, and re-stamped after the inauguration of the Republic are not exempt. In order to manifest their leniency in this matter the authorities are willing to take Kueichow Bank notes. These notes will soon be out of circulation, for they have been recalled, but in the meantime they are current coin for the stamping of deeds, etc. The question is being asked, "If the authorities intend opening two more banks, why do they desire to recall these Kueichow Bank notes?" and echo answers "Why?"

During the last few days, several meetings have been held in the city for the purpose of protesting against the appointment of Gen. Liu Ju-yuan to the position of Commander-in-Chief of the border forces of Yunnan and Kueichow. Some little time ago, Gen. Yuan removed Gen. Liu from office and now Marshal Tang of Yunnan has advanced Gen. Liu to this higher position without even consulting Gen. Yuan, or saying, "By your leave." It is feared that Gen. Liu may take any opportunity that presents itself for getting even with Gen. Yuan, and the latter is working things so that the protest will come from the different parties in Kueichow, and not from the government. Rumour has it that relations are somewhat strained between Kueichow and Yunnan.

OUR PARIS LETTERS

A Series of Brutal Crimes: Germany's Loss of Valuable Stamp Collection: Suffragettes' Defeat

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Nov. 24.

Fourteen men are now on trial at the Seine Assizes on charges of committing a series of crimes carried out with a systematic ferocity and callousness worthy of the Camorra or any other secret society of the same kind. They formed a gang which had remained unsuspected for years and was only brought to light because, as almost always happens sooner or later with associations of criminals, someone became discontented and betrayed his comrades. The existence of this particular gang was revealed as the result of inquiries into the murder, in October, 1920, of a woman named Desserre, employed as a cashier at La Villette cattle market, in the northeast part of Paris. She was found with her head battered in, a few yards from the door of the office in which she worked.

A considerable sum of her employer's money having disappeared, it was clear that robbery was the motive of the crime. The murder must have been instigated or committed by someone who knew that large sums due for cattle were paid to the murdered woman, on her employer's account, twice a week, always on the same days, and it was on the evening of one of these pay-days that she was struck down and robbed. No clue was found at first and the crime was forgotten, except by the police officials, who were patiently at work. Several months later, they brought off a *coup de theatre* by arresting a master butcher named René Jean, who was generally regarded as a substantial and most respectable tradesman. He vigorously asserted his innocence, and his friends were convinced that a mistake had been made until they learned that one Tissier, an intimate friend of the accused, had tried to bribe a man named Bergne to give evidence which would have tended to exonerate René Jean. When the latter was asked to account for this manoeuvre, his self-composure broke down, and he not only confessed the murder of Mme. Desserre, but disclosed all the criminal operations, extending over two years, of his gang, and gave the names of his accomplices.

According to this confession, the first "operation" was the murder, in April, 1918, of a widow named Dreyfus, who kept a butcher's shop in the Rue de Flandre. On her premises the criminals found so substantial a sum of money that René Jean was able to set up for himself as a butcher. This was far from satisfying him, and he made up his mind to go on until he could buy a still larger business. He selected as his next victim one of his acquaintances, a bank messen-

ger named Mazet. With two accomplices in the offing, he waited for Mazet in the street, pretended that the encounter was accidental, and offered Mazet a lift in a taxicab. On the way he pulled out a revolver, intending to shoot his unsuspecting companion, but, owing to nervousness at the critical moment, he only knocked Mazet's hat off with the muzzle of the weapon, instead of getting in line with the intended victim's head. He immediately pretended that it was a practical joke, and Mazet, who had Fr. 250,000 in his wallet, did not realize that he had had a very narrow escape from death. The failure of this attempt caused René Jean, who cherished the ambition of prestige with his followers, and three of them to decide to make another attack on Mazet. They met him on one of his rounds, threw pepper in his face, hit him with clubs and tried to wrest his wallet from him, but, though half stunned, and blinded by the pepper, he held on to his wallet and shouted for help. Passersby were attracted by the noise and the bandits escaped in a motor car which was waiting for them.

It was after this second failure that the attack on Mme. Desserre was planned, so as to obtain funds for Tissier, who, like his friend René Jean, cherished the ambition of becoming a respectable citizen. Tissier had paid Fr. 10,000 on account of an hotel business, and this sum would have been forfeited unless he produced an additional sum of Fr. 60,000 before a certain date. He paid it out of the money stolen from the unfortunate woman cashier, and he was in the full enjoyment of his dignity as an hotel-keeper when the police arrested him.

A curious figure in the dock was a man named Coquart, who, at any rate in appearance, is the type of the *apache*. He seems to have been the principal thorn in the flesh of René Jean. He used to go to the butcher's place of business and talk loudly and indiscreetly until René Jean had to give him another "affair" to keep him quiet. René Jean and Tissier, the would-be respectable men, must have bitterly regretted the necessity of letting inferior minds into the secret of their schemes, but that, of course, is the inevitable drawback when you want to get dirty work done and cannot do it yourself. The jury will probably decide the fate of René Jean and company next week.

VALUABLE STAMPS.

M. Philippe de Ferrari de La Renotière, whose unique collection of postage stamps is being sold by auction in Paris from time to time and has already produced considerably over eight million francs, was a man of remarkable personality with a strong distaste for outward show. The son of the Duchesse de Galliera, he persistently refused to be known by his title. Instead of living up to his station after his father's death, he preferred the labourious and useful existence of a professor at

the College de France, and he spent his money on things which recommended themselves to him by their beauty or rarity. He was one of those eminently fortunate people who have artistic tastes and are able to gratify them. He gave high prices for many of his stamps, but his purchases were good from the financial point of view, and his collection is certainly worth much more now than at the time of his death in 1917. When his will was opened, it was found that he had bequeathed the collection, then in France, to the Berlin Philatelic Museum. It was, of course, sequestrated as enemy property and is now being used as a partial offset to the vast sums that Germany owes as compensation to France. There have already been five auction sales, and several more will be necessary before the whole collection is disposed of.

NO VOTES FOR WOMEN.

As was generally expected, the Senate has declined to give Frenchwomen the vote. The subject was fully debated on its general lines, and then the question whether the clauses of the measure should be considered was put to the House and defeated, but by a majority of only 22. This majority was considerably smaller than the advocates of the Bill anticipated, and will give them hope for the ultimate success of their cause. The result depends entirely upon women themselves. They might insist on having the suffrage if, for instance, there were some great Parliamentary scandal or some sign of corruption pervading the existing *régime*, but as it is, they have not shown enough interest in the matter to convey the belief that they are in earnest. The agitation, if it can be so called, is carried on in a perfectly respectable and ladylike manner by a small number of the sex, who do not show the slightest sign of any desire to copy the energetic methods by which the British suffragettes achieved their ends.

French Support of Greek Extremists: Perils in Coal: A Compensation Issue

Dec. 1.

A curious contrast is afforded by the British and French Press comments on the executions of Greek Ministers. While the vast majority of the London papers denounce the conduct of the improvised Greek Government as barbarous and unworthy of a civilized country the French Press utters not one word of blame. Even so moderate a writer as M. Auguste Gauvain, of the "*Journal des Débats*," goes so far as to say, not merely that the Greeks were right, but that it is actually the British Government's fault that the executions were carried out. "In trying to force the Government then in power," he says, "to give a written pledge that the accused politicians would not be executed in case they were sentenced to death, the Foreign Office merely drove the

revolutionaries to extremes. In vain M. Politis endeavoured to make the British Minister understand the consequences of the step he was taking. In vain he pointed out that no Government could give such an undertaking. Mr. Lindley may have understood, but, acting under orders from London, he maintained his request. About 1,000 revolutionary officers then announced that, if the Government tried to save the prisoners, they would themselves see that the sentence was carried out. In these circumstances, M. Krokidas's Cabinet resigned. Col. Gonatas, head of the revolutionary committee, formed a Ministry composed of officers and politicians who meant justice to take its course, and the penalty was inflicted."

M. Gauvain also blames what he calls the deplorable weakness of the British Government towards King Constantine and his supporters. Having the consequences of this weakness before their eyes, the Greeks of to-day felt bound to put a stop to such a fatal system.

A NOVEL OUTRAGE.

Something like a reign of terror on a small scale has been brought about in Paris by a series of explosions in slow combustion stoves, which are used by the vast majority of Paris residents for heating their living-rooms. Apparently some practical joker or ferocious communist with a rabid hatred of the bourgeois has been putting small charges of explosives among coal, and principally among English anthracite, this being the kind of fuel preferred by the richer stove-users, because, though expensive, it burns evenly and slowly and produces comparatively little dust. During the last fortnight, there have been three or four explosions every day. So far, there has been no injury to life or limb, but several people have had narrow escapes and in some cases considerable damage has been done. Many householders have now taken to sifting every bucket of coal. One of these careful people was rewarded by finding a rifle cartridge embedded in a briquette. Another was found in a piece of anthracite, which happened to be Belgian and therefore was not quite so bad for the Entente Cordiale.

As the coal passes through many hands, the police will find it a very difficult matter to find out where and when the mischief is done. It is unlikely that any charge could escape deflagration during the energetic process of machine sifting which goes on at the French ports after the anthracite has been brought from England or Wales, but cartridges could easily be dumped into the coal either during its up-river journey to Paris in barges or while it lies in heaps in the dealers' yards. Simultaneously, we have had a revival of dress-slashing in the streets and a new form of mania which consists of sticking pins into women assistants at the big stores. Perhaps the mixing of cartridges with coal is another form of diseased mentality.

A COMPENSATION PROBLEM.

The victims of this new "black peril" are wondering at whose door they should knock to obtain compensation. The managing director of one insurance company has laid it down as a principle that no fire insurance company will accept responsibility for any such damage unless the explosion causes a fire or unless the policy contains a special clause covering such risks. Failing these two conditions, the householder whose dining-room is wrecked by a shower of hot coals from his stove might be tempted to turn for redress towards his coal merchant, but the latter would no doubt reply that he sold the fuel as he received it and that the sale of so ordinary an article of domestic use could not be expected to carry a guarantee against loss or damage. Yet the fact that damage to the property of "A" has occurred through the legitimate use of goods supplied by "B" seems to imply a certain amount of liability on the part of "B." It is a question which might form a very interesting subject of debate for lawyers and insurance experts. While this knotty point is still undecided, many Parisians are giving up their stoves and taking to wood fires. Guests invited out to dinner or bridge at friends' houses now look apprehensively to see if the heat comes from a stove.

A LUCKY MURDERER.

By an extraordinary piece of luck, René Jean, the butcher who, as I related in my last letter, divided his time between honest trading and conducting the affairs of a gang of murderous ruffians, has escaped the extreme penalty. The jury, after two hours' deliberation, returned to court with a verdict which found extenuating circumstances for eight of the prisoners, including René Jean. His intimate friend, Tissier, was found guilty without any mitigation, and the others were acquitted. This finding was so unexpected that one of the defending counsel asked the judge if he could not invite the jury to retire and make sure that there had not been some mistake. The judge did not see his way to do this, his view being that a verdict once given in open court must stand, but after he and his assessors had retired to consider their judgment, it became evident that there was considerable foundation for the theory of a mistake. Jurymen, counsel and public formed an excited group in the centre of the court, several jurymen protesting that the finding of extenuating circumstances for René Jean was intended to apply to only one of the murders and that the intention of the jury had been to send both him and Tissier to the scaffold.

The jury did not understand the effect of the questions they were required to answer, and, as they were not allowed to deliver their finding in their own way, the result was to let off the principal offender. As René Jean had turned informer against his accomplices, the jury-men were extremely annoyed when

TRIALS OF AN OPIUM FARMER

Sacrifice of Grain Land to the Poppy: Heavy Taxes: Notes in Payment Dishonoured

From Our Own Correspondent.

Yingchowfu, Anhui, Jan. 13.

Immediately after the gathering of the autumn crops, some of the farmers put in their winter wheat, but not much of it has come up as yet. There was also a very large sowing of opium seed. The ground, however, has had no rain or moisture of any kind since, and what has been planted seems to have come to nought. The ground has been so hard and sub-baked that there is much apprehension as to the prospects for the next harvest. This condition prevails all over Honan and Anhui provinces, and other places, too, feel the lack of the rain and the snow.

The opium is the curse of the ground in this country. The poor suffered very severely through the floods of 1921, and in order, as they thought, to get a more remunerative return from their fields, they put in the opium seed very widely throughout the whole of the north-west of the province. Special officials came into the district at the time when the poppy was in flower, with the ostensible intention of uprooting the whole crop, but the wheels of corruption were allowed to revolve and instead of showing to the world that the republic and, of course, its officials, were in earnest to get rid of the whole thing, a levy was made on the opium producing land at a charge of so much per acre, the aggregate of which ran well into six figures.

The prosperous business men of the city (and this, of course, includes all banks, as banks in the interior very seldom, if ever, engage solely in banking business) were all buying up the stocks from the farmers, who in payment received the value in local paper money. The amount of paper put into circulation in this way was very large, and every one seemed happy with the opium harvest. Not very long afterwards, the brigands put in their appearance, and those who possessed the opium had it all taken from them by these men, and what a haul they got! The whole of the buildings in the city were practically destroyed by fire, and the population was scattered to the four winds. The question of realizing on these paper bank notes is now a very perplexing one. There seems to be a general moratorium at present in business circles, and it is very uncertain whether, if ever, anything can be realized on the paper currency.

they found out what they had done. They signed a recommendation to mercy, but this did not prevent the court from sentencing Tissier to death. René Jean and another will go to penal servitude for life. The others get from 5 to 20 years' penal servitude.

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

The Mythical Gretna Blacksmith: Blackie and Geggie: The Earliest Masons: After Dinner Oratory

From Our Own Correspondent.

Edinburgh, Dec. 13.

The Ilford tragedy has excited a great deal of interest in Scotland—almost as much as if the crime had been committed at our own door. The leading element in the criminal horror has not been without its parallel here in the North. To the so-called "criminologist," it may be of interest to recall that, of all the female poisoners, or would-be poisoners, of the last two centuries, there is not one who has not been actuated by some form of sexual passion. Katherine Nairn, for instance, who ultimately escaped from Edinburgh Tolbooth after sentence, poisoned her middle-aged husband for love of his younger brother, Patrick Ogilvy. The sombre Mary Blandly was executed for doing to death her doting father, whose only fault lay in his living as a stumbling-block to her prospective happiness in the arms of her mercenary swain, the egregious Captain Cranstoun. Madeleine Smith, whose trial is one of the most famous in our Scottish legal annals, was acquitted. It is true, as was the less conspicuous Christina Gilmour, but in both instances their motives were of a similar nature. While against Florence Maybrick, still quoted in the English Law Courts, one of the most cogent pieces of evidence was a passionate letter to her lover written from the bedside of the husband to whom she was at the very moment administering doses of deadly arsenic.

THE GRETNA GREEN BLACKSMITH.

The sentiment which has been stirred by the Dumfriesshire County Council's condemnation of the smithy at Gretna Green as an obstruction and a danger to motorists is founded on a widespread misapprehension for which novelists are largely responsible. They have woven a romance about Gretna Green and its village blacksmith and smithy which will probably last for all time. The pertinacity with which the popular mind clings to the belief that the Gretna weddings were celebrated by a blacksmith is very remarkable—for it is absolutely erroneous. Sir James M. Barrie, in his younger days, in a magazine article on Gretna, had a jibe at the "mythical smithy," and Sir Herbert Maxwell, in a sober historical volume, has dismissed the idea of a blacksmith as "a popular mistake." Yet in vain.

During the 103 years of Gretna's greatness (1753-1856), the most notable of the high priests were old, drunken Joe Pasley, who was in turn smuggler, farmer, fisherman and tobacconist; David Laing, who was a pedlar; his son Simon, who was a weaver; Simon Beattie, who kept the toll-bar; and John Murray, who succeeded him in that occupa-

tion. As to *loci*—the marriages were sometimes celebrated in the toll-house, sometimes in the village inn at Springfield, known as the King's Head, or in the rival inn on the other side of the road, and after 1826 in the more aristocratic Gretna Hall, which to a large extent superseded the marrying shops at Springfield. Thomas Little, who opened the rival inn at Springfield, had emblazoned over his door the words "Gretna Wedding," and depicted a bridegroom in magnificent regimentals holding the hand of a blushing bride standing before an anvil, while a blacksmith was performing the ceremony. He admitted in 1843 that his signboard was "all wrong," adding as an explanation, "We know that our best customers, the English, whom we want to attract and please, have taken such a notion into their heads." This signboard, it is asserted, was the start of the myth of the blacksmith.

HONOUR FOR PROF. J. W. GREGORY.

A pleasing little ceremony preceded the lecture which Professor J. W. Gregory, who occupies the Chair of Geology in Glasgow University with so much distinction, gave before the Royal Geographical Society on his recent expedition into the Alps of South-Western China. The meeting was selected by the Societe de Geographie de Paris as an appropriate one for the presentation to Professor Gregory of one of its gold medals known as the Prix Eugene Gallois. The medal, which was presented by the French Ambassador, was conferred on Professor Gregory for his geographical work in East Africa in connexion with the great Rift Valley, first in 1892-3, and more recently in 1919. The medal was instituted in 1920, and Professor Gregory is the first British geographer on whom the honour has been conferred.

A BLACKIE STORY AND ITS SEQUEL.

The death of the Rev. Andrew Logan Geggie, minister of Parkdale Presbyterian Church, Toronto, recalls an incident in his college career which ought now to be retold. The famous John Stuart Blackie, Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh, was lecturing at the beginning of a session to a class with whose personnel he was naturally only slightly acquainted. Andrew Geggie, who was one of the students, was called up to read a passage, and held his book in his left hand. Blackie requested him to hold the book in his right hand, and as the student crimsoned, the Professor went on, somewhat testily, "Your right hand, I say." The student held up his right arm, ending piteously at the elbow. Sir, I hae nae right hand," he

said. Before Blackie could open his lips, there arose a storm of hisses, and by it his voice was overborne. Then the Professor left his place and went down to the student he had unwittingly hurt, put his arm round the lad's shoulders and drew him close, and the lad learned against his breast. "My boy," said Blackie, "you'll forgive me that I was over-rough? I did not know; I did not know." He turned to the students, and with a look and tone that came straight from his heart, he said, "And let me say to you all, I am rejoiced to be shown that I am teaching a class of gentlemen."

During a holiday in New York, or Boston, Geggie went to hear an eminent Scots divine, Dr. Lorimer. To illustrate a point, the preacher dramatically told his audience the incident of Blackie and the one-armed student. After the benediction, Geggie made his way to the platform, and explained his identity, and before he knew, Lorimer was calling back the departing congregation and inviting the stranger to repeat the story in his own words. The episode made a great impression. Doubtless Geggie had been carried away by the emotion of the moment, for, though he did and said some startling things, he was the last man to rush unthinkingly into the limelight. He was a most admirable specimen of the wandering Scot, and of him it must be said that his whole life was illumined and enlivened—he was the personification of rollicking good humour and fun—by the saving grace of religion.

A JAPANESE PRINT.

A little grey bird on a drooping vine,
A cool green leaf or two,
And a cluster of purple grapes, whose
skins

Let sunshine mistily through;

No more—and a drooping tendril curled
Astray—on a golden sky;
But where's the magic? What charm's
in this
To hold the unwearied eye?

As if alighted a moment since
Clings the bird to his spray,
Hardly, against the sky of gold,
Its curve has ceased to sway.

A moment hence, and the bird must fly
And the bright glimpse change! But
no;

Foliage, fruit and bird were thus
Spellbound an age ago.

W. K. H. in "Glasgow Herald."

AFTER DINNER ORATORY.

We are in the midst of the public dinner season, with its unavoidable concomitant, after-dinner oratory. The custom of after-dinner speeches, with which most of us are bored beyond expression, yet tolerate from some vague idea that it is hallowed by ancient tradition, is really quite a modern innovation. It is a Victorian or Georgian convention that is dying, but not fast enough for our impatience. It began no one exactly knows where or when, and in the past 100 years or less it has been adopted by every civilized nation in the world. The first record of it is in the beginning of the 18th century. Previous to that, in

Scotland, the "excuse for a glass" took no more formidable shape than the proposing of what were called "sentiments." At club gatherings in the old days, the claret or the toddy circulated, and the conversation was general, with only momentary interludes during which some one proposed *tout court* "The Charming Betty Williamson," "May the mouse never turn from our meal poke wi' a tear in its e'e," or some toast after the manner of "Our Noble Selves," "Here's tae us; wha's like us?"

For a certain period—say for 50 years—while the novelty of the thing was still inspiring, after-dinner oratory was probably quite good. It was recognized as an art in the same way that singing is an art. One can see it at this stage still in America, where a man with a toast to propose goes into training for a month ahead, and collects at least a dozen good new jokes, without which a U. S. after-dinner speech would fall as flat as the prophecies of Jeremiah. I remember when there were really competent after-dinner speakers in Scotland. One never hears them now; most of them are dead, for perfection in the art made a terrific call upon physique, the gastric processes, and the ability to sit up late.

PEDESTRIAN AND PIPING SECRETS.

Canon Cooper, the English "walking parson," says there is only one way of walking long distances without inflamed feet and blisters. "Pour whiskey into your boots," he advises. It is a very old Scottish dodge, which, with whiskey at 12/6 a bottle, has fallen sadly into disuse. For the same reason, pipers no longer pour a glass of whiskey into the bag of their instruments to secure what chemists call an "emollient and demulcent" effect. Bagpipes so seasoned had always a back-draught which made the piper the cheeriest soul on earth.

SCOTLAND AS MASONIC PIONEER.

Mr. Silas B. Wright, Masonic correspondent of the Grand Lodge of Florida, has been conducting an investigation into the claims to antiquity of the various Masonic Lodges of the world. He expresses the opinion that the oldest lodges in existence are in Scotland, and he gives the following list:—

No. 0 Mother Kilwinning,

No. 1 The Lodge of Edinburgh.

No. 1 bis Melrose St. John.

(These three were instituted before 1598.)

No. 1 *ter* Aberdeen (instituted before 1670.)

No. 2 Canongate Kilwinning, Edinburgh (instituted December 20, 1677.)

No. 3 Scone and Perth (instituted before 1658.)

He adds:—"One of the oldest, claiming to be the oldest, Lodge in Scotland is Aberdeen, but this Lodge has no written records going as far back as those above mentioned." The earliest written information that is at present known of the Lodge is contained in the Burgh Records of the City of

INSPECTION OF THE C. E. R.

Denial of "Red" Concentration

From Our Own Correspondent.

Harbin, Jan. 19.

The Chinese Eastern Railway has been getting a great deal of publicity lately, thanks to the spreading of wild rumours of its seizure by Red troops, who are falsely reported to be concentrating along the Manchurian boundary in great numbers. The Railway Administration royally entertained the group of foreign bankers who arrived from Peking in Harbin during the Russian Christmas and New Year holidays. The actual reason of the visit of this group of bankers is to become personally acquainted with the working of the C.E.R., owing to the press campaign carried on in Peking and elsewhere at the time of the shareholders' meeting in the capital. Each department was visited in turn. In the strong-rooms they were shown baskets full of rouble notes, mostly Romanoff issues of 500 and 1,000 roubles, amounting to the face value of many millions, but now unmarketable. The next two days were spent visiting the different railway workshops, and buildings and other places of interest which are actually quite numerous. Interwoven with this instructive sight-seeing were a series of tiffins, dinners, and entertainments, chief of which was a gala charity affair at the Railway Club.

The trip along the western section of the railway occupied two and a half days, stops being made at stations of interest, including Anda and Tsitsihar. At the Western terminus of the C.E.R. system, Manchouli, a stop of a few hours took place, so that the visitors might have a look round the railway yards of both the C.E.R. and the Chita Railway. They appeared particularly interested as to what traffic was being interchanged between the two systems and no doubt realized what splendid possibilities there are ahead once the political cloud in these parts has disappeared. The guests complimented the management upon the spick-and-span condition of all the stations and the smartness of the Railway Police along the line.

A paragraph in one of our Chinese contemporaries seems to suggest that the tea dance habit is spreading. It is said that President Li Yuan-hung has issued invitations to some 700 Chinese and foreign friends to attend such a function in the capital some three weeks hence.

Aberdeen, where in an entry dated June 27, 1483, there is a reference to the "Masownys of the Lodge," and there are further references in 1484, 1485, etc."

RUSSIAN REFUGEE SHIPS IN THE PHILIPPINES

A Missing Boat Carrying Money Donated in Shanghai: One Reported Wrecked

Manila, Jan. 25.

Seven of the Russian ships are now at the Mariveles Quarantine Station. Passengers on the last two arrivals say that two of the largest ships in the fleet, contrary to Admiral Stark's orders, headed north, after signalling that they needed coal. Their whereabouts are unknown. The other three have also been lost track of. One of the boats that turned back was formerly Admiral Stark's flagship, from which he had transferred as an example of bravery to the other refugees who disliked sailing in the smaller boats.

According to Col. Mixer, head of the Red Cross on the Islands, most of the money donated in Shanghai on which Admiral Stark had counted to pay the refugees' way for two months was on board the boat that put back.

Jan. 29.

It is reported that one of the refugee Russian ships was wrecked off Formosa, but no confirmation has been received.

Governor-General Wood, after visiting Mariveles, said that he would ask the Washington Government to allocate a portion of the Russian relief fund voted by Congress to the refugees. General Wood has asked all the Chambers of Commerce to take up the question of relief. Meanwhile, the Russians will be received as refugees in transit.—Reuter.

Seventeen Lives Lost in Wreck off Formosa

Manila, Jan. 30.

The str. Paris, of Admiral Stark's fleet, arrived at Mariveles to-day with 21 men, six women and one child, including three officers and four men of the str. Ajax, which was wrecked off Formosa on January 16.

The survivors were rescued after clinging to a smokestack for two days in a blistering sun. Seventeen lives were lost in the wreck of the Ajax, including two officers, one woman and 14 men.

Up to the present, eight ships of Admiral Stark's fleet have arrived at Mariveles. The three others are reported to be 150 miles off and are expected to-morrow morning.

A child was born on board the Paris soon after her arrival.

The Paris ran ashore at Formosa. Her bow is badly battered and the crew is exhausted. The Captain has requested a day's rest before putting them through quarantine.

Jan. 31.

The last three ships of Admiral Stark's fleet arrived at Bolinao Cove yesterday and are expected at Mariveles to-morrow.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI NEWS

AN INTERVIEW WITH M. JOFFE

Health His Object in Japan: White
Russians Free to Go Home:
Paternal Moscow

M. A. A. Joffe, the envoy plenipotentiary of the Soviet Government to the Republic of China, sailed on Saturday evening for Japan at the invitation of Viscount Goto, on board the R.M.S. Empress of Asia. Prior to his departure he authorized the following interview to a representative of the "North-China Daily News."

M. Joffe is a rather small man, whose dark brown eyes shine with the light of a zealot from a rather pale face, half covered with a bushy black beard. He stated that he was recovering from a nervous breakdown, and his weak physical condition gave ample testimony that he had recently been a very sick man.

"My primary object in going to Japan is to recover my lost health," he said. Viscount Goto has been gracious enough to extend a hospitable invitation which I shall accept. My journey has no political significance, and whatever conversations I have with my host regarding politics will be entirely unofficial—merely the exchange of opinions between friends."

M. Joffe was then asked regarding the position of refugees returning to Russia. He said, "Those White refugees who did not avail themselves of numerous opportunities when amnesty and full pardon were repeatedly granted, now become classed under the general rules for Russian emigrants abroad, and in consequence must apply in each individual case for admission, when each case will be treated separately."

"It may be said, however, that a lot of talk about emigrants and their fear of death in the event of their return to Russia is sheer nonsense, and is made primarily to stir up charitable feelings for them, and to elicit donations for their maintenance. If further proof of Russia's attitude is needed, I need only cite the case of the return of several hundreds of adherents of Baron Wrangel's cause, who have not met with any untoward action at the hands of the Government. For example General Slatcheff, who was one of General Wrangel's most reactionary lieutenants during the Crimean episode, was given the post of military tactician in the officers' training school, with full rank and pay."

"Speaking of cadets, I might add a few words about the military cadets here in Shanghai. Russia never did nor will make war on children whom she does not consider either as political or criminal offenders. She will not retaliate against them or punish them for any acts, even though some were committed by them against their mother country. If any of these

children wish to return to Russia they will be accorded opportunities to study and work to become honest and useful citizens of Russia."

With regard to the Chinese Eastern Railway, M. Joffe stated that he had absolute assurance that it would not be seized by the Red Army, and that Russia's attitude at the Sino-Russian conference will depend to a great extent upon conditions prevailing at that time. "I have frequently stated Russia's actual attitude on the Chinese Eastern Railway question in my notes and memoranda to the government at Peking," M. Joffe said.

He emphatically denied that his recent proposed trip to Canton had been directed by the Moscow Government and stated that his reasons had been solely those of seeking to regain his health. He added that while in Shanghai he had had several conversations with Dr. Sun Yat-sen and that they were completely in accord over the present situation. Before returning to Peking he proposes making a trip to Canton in about two months time to accept Dr. Sun's invitation. He denied, however, that Dr. Sun had sent an envoy to Moscow to further the political ends of the Southern Party.

** A statement of Dr. Sun's and M. Joffe's political views for public delectation appears on page 289.

JOFFE UNWANTED IN JAPAN.

Tokio, Jan. 27.

The "*Hochs*" reports that the Government is discouraging M. Joffe's acceptance of the invitation of the Mayor of Tokio, Viscount Goto, to visit Japan, fearing propagandist manoeuvres.—Reuter.

COMMUNITY CHURCH

Rev. C. M. Drury Appointed
New Minister

At the services of the Community Church on Sunday, it was announced that the Governing Board, under authorization from the annual meeting, had extended a call to the Rev. Clifford Merrill Drury, of Berkeley, California, to become pastor of the Church. Mr. Drury is at present assistant pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Berkeley, where he has won commendation for his personal and intellectual qualities, and for his ability as a preacher. Full information regarding Mr. Drury was brought to the attention of the Governing Board by the committee in America, of which Rev. M. T. Stauffer, Mr. Fred. R. Sites, and Captain Robert Dollar were members. Dr. Luther Freeman, former pastor of the Community Church, who is now minister of the Pilgrim Congregational Church of Pomona, California, co-operated with this committee in interviewing Mr. Drury and in obtaining local estimates of his qualifications. Mr. Drury is asked to reach Shanghai with his wife at the earliest practicable date, and it is hoped that he will be able to begin his ministry with the Church not later than April 1 next.

FIRST GERMAN LINER HERE SINCE WAR

N. D. L. Str. Weser to Inaugurate
New Line to Europe at Much
Reduced Fares

The str. Weser which entered the Huangpu on Sunday, on her maiden voyage from Hamburg and Bremen, is the first passenger ship of the Norddeutscher Lloyd line to arrive at Shanghai since the war. Yesterday afternoon Captain J. Jachens held a reception on board, to the German community in Shanghai. Herr Thiel, the German Consul-General, welcomed the Captain, stating that with the advent of the Weser, a new link was forged between the Far East and the homeland.

The Weser carries only first and third class passengers—approximately 70 of each. Two other vessels of the same class, the Werra and the Fulda, will follow in about five weeks. The Weser is in every respect up to the highest Norddeutscher Lloyd standard.

Captain Jachens said that the weather on the outward trip had been exceptionally fine, with the exception of strong head winds practically all the way from the Red Sea. Little rough weather was encountered. He was particularly glad to come to Shanghai at this time, since it had given him the opportunity of meeting Captain Ziegenmeyer, an old school fellow, who commands the str. Emil Kirdorf, of the Hugo Stinnes Line, which arrived yesterday morning from Vladivostok.

Representatives of Messrs. Melchers & Co., agents in China for the Norddeutscher Lloyd, stated that the Weser was completely booked for the return voyage. Vessels of the Weser type will ply between Yokohama via Kobe, Tsingtao, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Belawan and Colombo for Genoa, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen. There is an appreciable reduction in fare on these duo-class ships, since a first class passage from Shanghai costs but £77 to Genoa, and £84 to ports on the North Continent. There is a similar reduction in the third class fare, which is quoted at £37 and £39 for similar destinations.

A stubborn blaze at 595,597 and 599 Rue du Consulate, near Rue Montauban, resisted all efforts of the French Fire Brigade to quench for an half an hour last Friday noon. The outbreak appeared to be under the roof and eaves of the structure and of a difficult nature to battle. The fire tower, however was quickly run to half height and a powerful stream played on to the base of the flames. It had spread, however, to the farther end of the building and the firefighters were compelled to force an entrance through the verandah. In addition to the loss sustained by the victims, most of the townward bound business people on the trams were delayed by the many lines of hose, stretched over the tracks.

THE RUSSIAN BOYS IN JESSFIELD ROAD

Bare Comfort But Cheery Withal: Schoolbooks and Teachers Greatly Needed

Whatever may be their future the 335 Russian Cadets from Admiral Stark's fleet who are now quartered in 4 Jessfield Road consider that they are at present anchored in a pleasant harbour. Not that most of us would consider ourselves very comfortably housed in this great brick house, practically bare of furniture and unheated but after tossing about in small boats, sleeping in the engine rooms, and so crowded that they could hardly move about, this great house with its spacious grounds seems luxurious in comparison.

As seen by a representative of the "North-China Daily News," the Russian colony in Jessfield Road is carrying on splendidly and using its limited resources to good advantage. The boys, who are the majority of the military training schools of the old Russian régime stationed at Omsk and Habarovsk, are still under the supervision of their old teachers and strict discipline is maintained. Most of the boys are between 14 and 18 years of age, but one is only eight. The Omsk division numbers 170, the Habarovsk 165, the balance having been left behind, 100 in Mukden and 20 in Gensan. There are 20 teachers and with the wives of a few of the teachers and three Russian women who are acting as servants the total is 368.

The boys are very scantily clad, their blouses are worn and dirty, some of them were wearing their overcoats in the house and apparently had no blouse at all. Their shoes ranged from stout Russian boots or European footgear to worn-out oxfords and white tennis shoes. They are in great need of shoes, the directors told us. The boys had evidently made an effort to make themselves tidy but as they have only the clothes they have on their backs and have not had any facilities for laundry, their attempt had not been very successful in most cases. The local Committee is having a bath house installed in one of the rear rooms—a Chinese stove which will heat two great tanks of water and serve for bath and laundry. They have had to depend on cold water before and their directors have been seriously concerned for the health of the boys, so that it has been thought best to incur this additional expense. The boys will wash their own clothes.

VOLUNTEER TEACHERS NEEDED.

Climbing to the top of the house we found the younger boys at their lessons, up in the attic, gathered on the sunny side of the house for warmth as they have no stoves. The boys were sitting on the floor or on the rolled up blankets which serve them for beds. They had practically no books and only a very limited supply of paper and

pencils. The door had been used as a blackboard as there are only two of these which were needed more down stairs. The children eat and sleep and study in the one room assigned to them. They have no dining room, no tables, no benches—there seemed to be but one chair in the establishment. Each boy has his camp equipment and his rations are served out to him in his room.

Down stairs we found the older boys, specializing on English study as they think that will be of great use to them in the future. More English teachers are greatly needed and volunteers will be welcomed. The Russian gentleman who is acting as English teacher said they had only one book for two classes, the Berlitz method, (No. 1. If additional books could be procured so that the boys could study by themselves, they could acquire English much faster. Any simple English books will be appreciated, first and second readers preferably, with pictures, and Russian books and papers, or English magazines and papers would be very useful. The band of some 20 pieces played for us and we noticed that there were only two music books for the whole organization.

A SPARTAN MENU.

Going out to the kitchens, one of them for the Omsk and the other for the Habarovsk cadets, we found the boys working, cutting up cabbage and peeling potatoes. There are a few Chinese-Russian assistants, a half-dozen for the two, perhaps but the work is done under the supervision and with the assistance of the cadets. Meat was being cooked in great sauce-pans, a sort of stew, and soup was simmering in a great container. For breakfast the boys have tea and bread, a small round roll of the latter. For tiffin they have two dishes, soup and meat with rice or some grain, and for supper the same. The director says they ask for more bread, but it is impossible to give them more as they expend only 25 cents a day for each boy's food. The cost of maintaining a lad for a month is estimated at \$10 so no one need worry about their being spoiled by luxurious fare.

They have five hours study, morning and evening, instead of the eight hours they had in Siberia, because it is so difficult to get the school equipment. They do not discuss politics in the school and indeed no political discussions are allowed. One of the boys who spoke more English than the rest was talking with us when one of the cautious teachers who could not understand what was being said reminded him that it was forbidden to mention politics. The only reference made to the political situation was in explanation of their reason for leaving Vladivostok and their unwillingness to return, the director stating that they had twice been turned out of their quarters in Vladivostok on to the streets. He added that they had heard that the younger boys who were left there

in charge of some of the older teachers who were unable to stand the sea-trip had been turned out of their rooms and placed in the public orphanages where they were not receiving proper food or care.

A PROMISING ASSEMBLAGE.

Some wreaths of green and white bore pathetic witness to the death of one of their number who has died of typhoid in hospital and who will be buried to-day. The disease was contacted before coming here, it is believed, and the health of the cadets thus far has been excellent. Their greatest immediate needs are for shoes and underclothes. If some of the Shanghai firms would contribute a bale of coarse material which could be made up into underwear the boys could be set to work at sewing and thus occupation would be provided for them as the clothes could be made up at small cost. They are very anxious for more English teachers and for books. The teachers who go out there must be resourceful and able to teach without the usual school aids but no one could ask for more eager and attentive pupils. Information may be secured at the school and visitors are welcomed at any time.

The boys, even after all these years of demoralizing conditions, make a very favourable impression upon the visitor and while it is realized that the present state of affairs offers no permanent solution of the problem of their future, it would seem to be Shanghai's part to aid in giving them as healthful surroundings as possible and the possibility of continuing their education. To occupy their minds and bodies to advantage in their present home is most important and they will later repay to the world what investment we are able to make in character building.

SIR R. MACLEAY'S ARRIVAL

Sir Ronald Macleay, who has succeeded Sir Beilby Alston as the British Minister to Peking, arrived on Thursday by the P. & O. S. Morea and will stay with Mr. Sidney Barton, C.M.G., at the British Consulate-General, for a few days before going on to Peking. The Minister was accompanied by Lady Macleay, and his secretary, whilst Mr. E. C. Wilton, formerly of the Consular service, was also a passenger on the same steamer, having recently been appointed to the Salt Gabelle. To welcome the Minister there were gathered at the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Mr. Sidney Barton, Mr. C. F. Garstin and the consulate staff, Rear-Admiral MacLachlan, C.B., Col. R. Marr Johnson, C.M.G., R.S.O., Mr. H. P. Wilkinson (Crown Advocate), Mr. J. B. Carson (Secretary of Legation, Peking), Mr. S. K. Chen and Mr. S. F. Yang (representing the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs).

WEDDINGS

Murray—Cay

The marriage took place on Saturday at Holy Trinity Cathedral, by the Very Rev. Dean Symons (the civil ceremony having previously been held at the Consulate, before Mr. Sidney Barton, H.M. Consul-General) of Mr. William Cardiff Murray, son of Edward Mather Murray, Woking, of Ballymena, Co. Antrim, and Mrs. K. U. Murray, Woking, Surrey, late of Dublin, to Miss Margaret Cay, daughter of Mr. George Cay, of Aberdeen. The bridegroom is on the staff of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank and is well known in the Straits Settlements and the F.M.S., having been stationed in Singapore and Ipoh for some years. The bride looked charming in a dress of white mirror velvet, the simple draping caught up on the right side with a spray of orange blossom, the sleeves of white Chantilly lace. She wore a wreath of orange blossom, supporting a voluminous tulle veil, the back folds of which hung to the end of the train. She carried a large spray of white roses and asparagus fern. She was attended as bridesmaids by the Misses Joyce Bosustow and Patricia and Elaine Quin, who wore pale pink crêpe de chine frocks, with net veils of the same shade, and carried dainty baskets of pink carnations. Master Michael Quin was page. The bride was given away by Mr. G. H. Stitt and the best man was Mr. T. E. Hammond, while Messrs. W. L. Hunter, W. Hay, W. B. Mackay and V. J. A. Ridgway were the ushers. After the ceremony a reception was held at Mr. and Mrs. Stitt's house in Bubbling Well Road. The bride and bridegroom afterwards left to spend the honeymoon at Rupulse Bay, Hongkong. The bride's going-away costume was a draped dress of powder-blue mirror velvet with picture hat of the same material.

Byrne—Ogarthoff

The wedding took place at Holy Trinity Cathedral, the Very Rev. C. J. F. Symons officiating, of Mr. J. W. Byrne of the str. Tatung, and Miss N. Ogarthoff of Shanghai. The bride was attended by Mme. Gergshorn as matron of honour, and Mr. W. C. Johnstone acted as best man. Following the ceremony a reception to a few intimate friends was held at Shepherd's Café, after which Mr. and Mrs. Byrne left for Hankow where their honeymoon will be spent.

Ott—Andrews

A quiet wedding took place at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on January 24, when Mr. Karel Ott and Miss Mamie Varina Andrews, both of Shanghai, were married. Mr. Ott is a member of the Zylstra Trading Company. The bride was charmingly gowned in white charmeuse with tunic of Brussels lace. The train of soft brocade was caught at the left

shoulder with a pearl ornament, the corner of the train and the gown being trimmed with orange blossoms with a wreath of orange blossoms circling the veil of soft tulle. The bride's bouquet was of white roses and maidenhair ferns.

The Rev. H. Copley Moyle performed the ceremony and Mr. Fuller presided at the organ. The bride was given away by Mr. Francis O. Lidle, U. S. Vice-Consul, and her matron of honour was Mrs. Fraser of Shanghai, who wore pale blue crêpe de chine and carried pink roses. The bride's going-away costume was fawn ribbed silk with ostrich boa to match and a cream georgette hat with ostrich plume. The honeymoon is being spent in Manila.

Gabbott—Franklin

At Holy Trinity Cathedral on Tuesday the wedding took place of Mr. C. P. Gabbott of Messrs. G. H. & N. Thomson, Shanghai, and Miss Ethel Franklin of London, the Very Rev. C. F. J. Symons officiating.

The bride, who looked very charming in a costume of cream gabardine and a hat of satin charmeuse with white ospreys, was given away by Mr. G. Murray Hope of the Public School for Chinese, while Mrs. Tellensky acted as matron of honour.

The bridegroom's brother, Mr. F. R. Gabbott, acted as best man, while Miss Fanny Tellensky made a sweet bridesmaid.

After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of Mrs. Tellensky, Hannen Road.

Among those present were Mrs. Drake, Miss Garnham, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Learmond, Mrs. Linoff, Mrs. Popoff, Mrs. Romar and Mr. Thomas.

Later in the evening the happy couple left for Hangchow, where the honeymoon is to be spent.

\$3,000 FOR RUSSIAN CADETS

Handsome Contribution by Japanese Community

The Japanese community of Shanghai has just successfully completed raising a fund of \$3,000 to assist the Russian cadets now resident here. The effort was directed by the two Japanese Christian churches and the Japanese Y. M. C. A. Mr. T. Maeda, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., acting as chairman of the committee. Three hundred contribution cards asking for 10 contributions of \$1 each were distributed by the energetic campaigners among Japanese individuals and firms and there was a hearty response so that the fund was completed in a very short time. Already one half of the total sum has been paid in cash.

In addition to this liberal contribution, one of the largest hospitals under Japanese direction has offered to provide hospital accommodation up to the number of

THE SHRINERS' ARRIVAL IN SHANGHAI

Enthusiastic Welcome by Local "Nobility"

The Shriners Caravan has arrived in Shanghai. With the pennant of Islam flying at the rear mast and Captain Henry Wilson on the bridge wearing his Islam fez, the President Jackson, bearing the party, steamed up the Huangpu on Wednesday afternoon amid a blaze of fireworks and the din of firecrackers. The Robert Dollar launch, and a fleet of Chinese sampans, exploding the Chinese crackers, greeted them, while a further link in the connexion of East and West could be established in the Russian Cadet Band on the China Merchants Lower Wharf syncopating the strains of "Hindustan," emblematic of the hot sands, which the novitiates will cross during coming weeks, and equally of the restful oasis and quiet waters that will finally appease and solace their weary bodies.

The motion picture camera man was perhaps the most active man on the pier, rushing here and there, getting a general view of the waiting Nobility. As the ship neared the wharf strains of song greeted the Nomad Nobility, these being answered by cheers of welcome, and a "Who's alright?"—"Islam." Then three cheers were given for Potentate McDevitt, who is guiding the caravan to the distant shores of Cathay and the Philippines.

The official reception took place immediately the gangplank was lowered, in the saloon, where a general attempt to get acquainted was made. Judge Lobingier made a short speech of welcome in which he invited the Pilgrimage to consider everything that a Nomad man had as their own and emblematic of his words handed to Potentate McDevitt, a silver key to the hearts and possessions of Shanghai Shriners. The Potentate responded with a few words, saying that he now realized that to be "Shanghaied" was entirely different from the boyhood conception he had held, when the ships were recruited by violence. After Mr. George Fowler, president of the local organization, had outlined the programme the entire party went to the Astor House—the official headquarters.

Messrs. Sung Han-chang and H. Y. Moh have been appointed to act as representatives of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce to interview the Civil Governor of Kiangsu and ask that the famine surtaxes be cancelled altogether, instead of merely discontinuing their collection.

10 beds without charge to the orphans. In appreciation of this liberality the Cadet Band of the orphans will give a concert for the benefit of the Japanese community at the Japanese Club, Boone Road, on Saturday evening.

NEW CHINA REVIEW

A Last but Noble Appearance

The "New China Review" (Vol. IV, No. 6, Dec. 1922) the unpunctuality of which has always been its one weak point, is late as usual, and is, also as usual, well worth waiting for, both in quantity and quality; and if, as we learn with more sorrow than surprise, this is the last issue, we can but admit that the Review sets in a blaze of glory.

When the play is over and the curtain is about to fall, the actors group themselves before the audience to make their final bow, and the producer is called forward to share in the ovations. Something rather like this seems to have taken place here; for most (though by no means all) who have taken a prominent and helpful interest in the Review are represented directly or indirectly in this final issue.

It begins and ends with the late Editor, the frontispiece being his portrait and the last pages his obituary; between these lie contributions from some of his warmest supporters.

Chavannes' "Introduction to the Documents Chinois Découverts par Aurel Stein" is concluded, and this second instalment, as valuable as the first, is as much more interesting than it as the deepest feelings of a man's heart outweigh in interest the details of his business. After giving more information on the *personnel*, the equipment, and the duties of the frontier garrisons, we are shown through the poets their homesickness, their sufferings, their despairs; and we can almost believe with the Chinese that the spirits of those who built the Great Wall still haunt the scenes of their misery, and that their cries can be heard on the wild nightwinds of that frozen bleakness by their descendants in exile.

Professor Parker adds to his previous translations of Sün-tzu two Chinese appreciations of this much misunderstood philosopher—one from shortly before the Christian era, and one from the reign of Ch'ien Lung (1786). Mr. A. C. Moule, who is an authority on everything connected with the earlier Christian activities in China, gives a translation of the famous passage in the *Ming Shih* where the first arrival of the Jesuits is recorded with such charming naïveté and such maddening smugness. Monsieur de Saussure has a highly original paper on the antiquity of the Yin-Yang Theory, which is sure to provoke lively discussion. Mr. Arlington, who has all along been a zealous and interesting contributor, brings his last batch of "Sino-logical Notes" to a close; and though there is unfortunately nothing from the pen of Professor Giles, we have an appreciative review of the second edition of his "Gems of Chinese Literature," which is truly described as "a beautiful reprint of a beautiful work."

We are astonished at the number of writers—new, we believe, to the Review—who appear in this issue. All the way from Hungary comes a short paper on "Spontaneity" as a guiding principle in Chinese art, the Nanchang Discussion Club provides two papers dealing with History and Tradition in Kiangsi in general and Nanchang in particular—there is one by Professor Hodous on the Feast of Cold Food, and a dainty translation by Mr. L. A. Lyall of a Drinking Song by Li Po; all these show that there are more people at work in the field of sinology than is generally supposed. In this connexion we call attention to the review (p. 576) of Chu Hsi's "the Philosophy of Human Nature," by Dr. J. P. Bruce, a new writer, but a mature scholar. This and the forthcoming companion volume, "An Introduction to the Philosophy of Chu Hsi and the Sung School" embody the results of many years of labour.

It would seem that, though the Review is ended, or at least suspended, it is not for lack of writers nor for lack of readers, but simply for lack of some one man ready to take the Editorship and financial responsibility on his shoulders. The difficulty—the apparent impossibility—of finding anyone to take the late Editor's place, makes us still more sensible of the onerous task he undertook and the gallant way in which he carried it through. It must be a sad satisfaction to those who have been responsible for the Review collapse which without them it since his death, that they have been able to save it from the untimely would have suffered.

THE RIGHTS OF CHINESE GIRL GRADUATES

The Shanghai Branch of the American Association of University Women met at the Y.W.C.A. Hostel House, 201 North Szechuen Road, on Tuesday afternoon for a tea and a business meeting. There were more than 200 members in attendance.

At the business meeting which followed the tea, a resolution was unanimously adopted severely criticizing the Chinese Government's decision to exclude Chinese high school girl graduates from participating in the University education, given to boys under the Boxer Indemnity awards. It was the sentiment of the meeting that official protests should be lodged with the Government at Peking as well as with the Chinese Minister at Washington.

There was a lively discussion over providing ways and means to raise a scholarship fund to be awarded yearly to one American high school girl graduate to assist in defraying her collegiate educational expenses in the United States. The Chairman was empowered to appoint a committee to discuss the project, to evolve a method of selecting the candidate, and to report progress at the next meeting.

WOMEN IN THE SILK FILATURES

14 Hours a Day and Wages Cut against Chance Absence

At a regular meeting of the Shanghai Woman's Club held in the office of the "Shunpao" on Monday afternoon the condition of the workers in the silk factories was discussed. Mrs. Au Ben, the wife of the late manager of The Sincere Co., who maintains an industrial school with a silk filature and who is much interested in bettering the conditions of workers, sent a letter to the Club stating that she had received many letters from different associations of women silk-workers complaining that their hours of labour were too long long (14 hours), that part of the work, dipping their hands into boiling water, was very painful; and that the system of making deductions from their wages against possible future absences was a great hardship.

Mrs. Au Ben said that alone she could do little but with the endorsement of the different women's organizations she felt that much could be accomplished and she asked the Shanghai Woman's Club to endorse her letter to the Manager of the Silk Guild, requesting that the leaders in this industry would take steps to remedy the present conditions. This letter was approved by the Club, with the additional statement that the Club stood for the principles enunciated by the National Christian Conference of China and by the Chambers of Commerce of Peking and Tientsin, namely; No child under 12 allowed to work in factories; one day's rest in seven; safeguarding of health by equipping machines with safety devices, proper hours and sanitary conditions.

The address of the afternoon was given by Mr. Tsung Biu-wang, previously one of the Chief Justices of the Criminal Court of the Southern Government, "China's laws as Affecting Women." He first outlined woman's position as a citizen, showing that she could not vote, be elected as a representative, hold judicial office or become a lawyer. Her personal rights were limited by the maxim "For the harmony of the family the will of the husband should prevail." Unless the husband was adjudged insane or a criminal his will is law. No woman can inherit property unless there are no male descendants. A daughter is the fifth heir, son, nephew, cousin, husband's brother preceding her in right, and when she comes into property it is through her husband. In the matter of the guardianship of children the father has first right also.

It is understood that the number of Russian refugees in Shanghai was on Thursday increased by 98, the new arrivals being all young men. The report is current that the reason of their coming here is due to the refusal of the Dairen authorities to permit them to land there.

BOXER INDEMNITY'S REMISSION

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson's Review: Notable Speech at the Anglo- Chinese School

Another very successful year's work by the C.M.S. Anglo-Chinese School, Range Road, was reported on at the annual prize giving held on Monday. Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, for many years a trustee of the school, presided, and amongst others present were Mrs. Wilkinson, who gave away the prizes, Mr. Leslie Cubitt (hon. secretary and treasurer), and Mr. J. H. Teesdale, another of the trustees, and the Rev. E. J. Malpas, who made an address in Chinese. Members of various forms contributed to an interesting programme, which included some excellent recitations.

The popular headmaster, Mr. W. A. H. Moule, reporting on the school year, observed that it had gone quietly and steadily forward, quite unaffected by the political restlessness outside. Numbers continued to be excellent, in spite of an increase in fees, the attendance at both terms being 180. Results had been equally satisfactory. There has been no alteration in the curriculum, the subjects still being the Bible, history, geography, composition, translation, mathematics and book-keeping, while classes for the study of Chinese have proceeded with average attendances. In final examinations the results were very satisfactory, in some cases quite good, many of the students gaining a high percentage of marks. A further encouragement is that good reports are being received of former students now scattered about the country, many of whom hold responsible positions.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, in his address, appropriately made Great Britain's remission of the Boxer Indemnity his subject. He said:—

The subject of greatest interest at the moment to everyone in any way connected with, or concerned in, the education of Chinese scholars, is the use to be made of the balance still unpaid of the Boxer Indemnity due by China to Great Britain, which the British Government have decided shall be used for purposes "mutually beneficial" to China and Great Britain. Since that decision became known many and various have been the suggestions made as to how that balance could best be applied. As none of the scholars in this room were born in 1900, the time of the Boxer disturbances, and as many people who were then alive have thought the non-remission, heretofore, of the British share of the Indemnity as lacking in foresight, generosity, and even justice, I briefly state the facts as I know them. The most concise statement of the wrongs done to foreigners in China in 1900 by the Boxers, and their sympathizers, is that in the joint Note of the Diplomatic Body of December 22, 1900.

Mr. Wilkinson read this Note and continued:—

On January 16, 1901, the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, Prince Ching and the Viceroy Li Hung-chang, notified the Diplomatic Body that they had received an Imperial Decree agreeing to the conditions of the joint Note. The approximate figure of the expenses incurred and of the losses sustained by the Powers as calculated to July 1, 1901, having been stated as Haikuan Tls. 450,000,000, China, by an Imperial Edict of May 29, 1901, agreed to pay the Powers that sum with interest at 4 per cent. per annum. By the final Protocol of September 7, 1901, it was agreed that this sum, constituting a gold debt at stated rates (3/- to the tael in the case of Great Britain, and Gold Dollars 0.742 to the tael in the case of the United States) should be paid in instalments in 39 years, interest being payable at 4 per cent. per annum from July 1, 1901. Service of the debt was to take place at Shanghai, and a plan of amortization was agreed to. The Chinese Government agreed to deliver to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body a bond for the lump capital sum to be subsequently converted into fractional bonds to the individual Powers.

The revenues assigned as security for the bonds were:—

1. The balance of the revenues of the Imperial Maritime Customs after payment of the interest and amortization of preceding loans secured on these revenues, plus the proceeds of the raising to five per cent. effective of the present tariff on maritime list, but exempting foreign rice, cereals, and flour, gold and silver bullion and coin.

2. The revenues of the Native Customs, administered in the open ports by the Imperial Maritime Customs.

3. The total revenues of the Salt Gabelle, exclusive of the fraction previously set aside for other foreign loans.

By a protocol of June 14, 1902, the Boxer Indemnity of Tls. 450,000,000 was apportioned between the Powers concerned, 7.31979 per cent. of the total being apportioned to the United States and 11.24901 per cent. to Great Britain. The claims sent in to the authorities of the Powers concerned had in the meantime been filed and were being dealt with by each Power.

As a means of joint action as regards indemnities on the part of the representatives of the Powers at Peking, certain principles upon which claims should be accepted or rejected were formulated at Peking—the "*Rapport de la Commission des Indemnités*," dated March 8, 1901. These rules, admirable in intention, were difficult of interpretation and application.

Mr. Bainbridge, second Secretary of the United States Legation at Peking, and Mr. Ragsdale, U.S. Consul-General at Tientsin, passed upon the claims of U.S. firms and individuals, subject to approval by Mr. Conger, then Minister at Peking, and revision by the Department of State. On the suggestion of Sir Ernest Satow, then H.M.

Minister at Peking, I was directed by the Secretary of State to examine the claims to indemnity of British societies, missionaries, and others.

PROVISIONS FOR REMISSION.

We next come to the question of remission. At page 311 of "*Treaties and Agreements with and concerning China*," a publication of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, it is said:—

"As, upon final adjudication by the American authorities, it was found that the claims in behalf of American nationals totaled less than the amount of the indemnity apportioned to the United States, a joint resolution (Public Resolution No. 29) to provide for the remission of a portion of the Chinese Indemnity was passed by the Congress of the United States, and approved by the President on May 25, 1908, in the following terms:—"

The joint resolution referred to authorized the President of the United States to consent to a modification of the bond given for the sum of G.\$24,440,778.81 for indemnity against losses and expenses incurred by reason of the Boxer disturbances in 1900, whereby the total payment to be made by China was limited to G.\$13,657,492.69, with interest at 4 per cent. per annum, the remainder of the indemnity to be remitted as an act of friendship. Provision was made in the resolution for an appeal to the Court of Claims by any person whose claims had been disallowed by the U.S. Claims Commissioner or the Department of State; G.\$2,000,000 being reserved to meet such cases, the balance after adjudication by the Court of Claims to be remitted. By an Executive Order signed by President Roosevelt on December 28, 1908, a scheme of amortization was put in force providing for repayment to China, at the dates and to the amounts therein provided, of sums at those future dates paid by China by "indorsing back the drafts or otherwise." Notes were exchanged between the United States Minister at Peking, Mr. Rockhill, and Prince Ch'ing as to the time and manner of the return to China of the amounts to be remitted, as to which China relied implicitly on the friendly intentions of the United States Government.

China expressed the intention to send yearly to the United States 400 Chinese students for four years, and thereafter each year at least 50. This act of benevolent statesmanship on the part of the United States has had far reaching effects on relations with China; and one can well understand the recurrent agitation for a like remission of part of the indemnity due to Great Britain. One fact only, I think, has hitherto stood in the way of our following such a good example and that is that there was no balance after meeting all British public and private claims to remit.

In June, 1902, Mr. E. G. Hillier, the British banker delegate, notified claimants as to the regulations approved by the Secretary of State for the payments of amounts of British private claims allowed by

the Claims Commissioner. Death claims and private claims under £100 were paid from the first instalment received from the Chinese Government. As to private claims allowed over £100, claimants were given the option of:—

(1) Payment by Chinese Government 4 per cent. Sterling Bonds, at par, redeemable within 39 years from July 1, 1901, or

(2) Payment by certificates, bearing no interest, payable in instalments from the service of the British general indemnity as received. These certificates it was calculated would be extinguished in 5½ years yearly instalments.

THE LATER REMISSIONS.

The British Government have now decided to remit the balance still unpaid to her by China of the Boxer Indemnity, on the same terms as to remission as arranged by the United States, namely, payment and repayment.

France also has agreed with China that the French share of the Indemnity still unpaid will be employed in redeeming, and paying interest on, the bonds of the Banque Industrielle, held by Far Eastern creditors, and also in founding and maintaining various Franco-Chinese institutions, thus strengthening Franco-Chinese friendship. Japan also is arranging to remit her share of the Indemnity. On the adhesion of China to the Allies in the Great War, payments of the Indemnity were suspended for five years, and should be resumed this year.

The total balance payable to Great Britain in instalments up to 1940, is £11,186,547.12.8. There has been much insistence on the direct and immediate benefits to British trade and prestige in China which some have thought, and said, would result from a remission of the Indemnity: but, at the same time, it must not be forgotten that China will owe to the strong sentiment of British commerce in favour of remission the benefits from that act of grace which it is to be hoped she, and Great Britain, will alike share in. "The Times," in a leading article, takes it for granted that the remitted funds will be spent on the education of Chinese under British auspices, and expresses the opinion that to quicken the best elements of Chinese tradition with British ideals not only demands money, but careful forethought. "The Times" says that the education given should be thoroughly practical, and given as far as possible in China itself.

Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, Chargé d'Affaires of China in London, said the remission would strengthen Anglo-Chinese relations on the one hand, and result in still greater British commercial enterprise in China on the other. At the dinner of the Central Union of Chinese Students in Britain, Mr. Chu Chao-hsin reminded the students of the impossibility of transporting the civilization and institutions of one country bodily to another. The Chargé d'Affaires agrees with "The Times" in thinking that Chinese students should be trained chiefly as doctors, engineers and

teachers of agriculture, forestry and conservancy.

Sir William Brunyate, Vice-Chancellor of Hongkong University, has said that he would view with grave concern any policy of sending young Chinese wholesale to be educated abroad, as thereby the average youth was unfitted for Chinese life and fitted for nothing else. Sir William said that one difficulty experienced by the staff of the University, and which would occur under any scheme, was that of the limited number of Chinese with a sufficient knowledge of English to profit by instruction given in that language. That, Sir William said, meant the problem of secondary education. Mission schools required all the financial assistance they could get, but the serious question was that of the machinery through which it could be provided.

May I say why I think the Anglo-Chinese School (C.M.S.) and other schools in China conducted in a like manner and with the like objects in view, such as Medhurst College, Shanghai, St. Stephen's College, Hongkong, Trinity College, Ningpo, to name but a few of many such good schools in China, should share in the benefit of the remission of the balance of the Boxer Indemnity. Would such an application of part of those funds be "mutually advantageous" to China and Great Britain? The Anglo-Chinese School was founded in 1856. The British community had, at that time, subscribed a fund to repay the Church Missionary Society for retaining at Shanghai as Chaplain of the Cathedral one of their missionaries, the Rev. A. M. Hobson. This fund was given by the Church Missionary Society to trustees to found this school. The object of the school was to give to Chinese boys Christian teaching and an education fitting them to enter foreign business hongs.

Dr. Fryer, and later, Mr. Lanning, were, in their time, head masters. After Mr. Lanning became head master of the Masonic School at Shanghai, the school was restarted in 1890 by the present head master Mr. W. A. H. Moule. Moule is an honoured name in China, as at home; and fortunate is the school which has as its head a Christian gentleman and a good cricketer, nephew of the late Bishop Moule of Mid-China, son of Archdeacon Moule, the elder, and brother of the present Archdeacon. The assistant master is Mr. G.F.C. Newsam, who served in the War. The senior Chinese master is Mr. P. L. H. Lee and with him are nine other Chinese masters.

DISTINGUISHED OLD BOYS.

The school has now under instruction 180 scholars, of whom 24 are boarders. The limit of the present capacity of the school has been reached. That the object of the school's foundation is being attained is shown by the fact that in all parts of China are found past scholars, "old boys" of this school, occupying positions in which character, sound training, and ability are needed. I have asked your

head master to give me a short list of some of the distinguished past scholars of the school, which will be of interest to the scholars now here, to their parents, and to the public.

Mr. Wilkingson mentioned the following distinguished past students of the school, with the responsible positions they are holding:—

Wang Ke-ming, ex-Finance Minister, Chinese Government; Lai Ying-chang, Comproadore, P. & O. S. N. Co.; Wong Chee-lien, C. M. Customs; Ho Pao-chang, (B. A. of Science, London), Engineer, Canton—Hankow Railway; Ho Li-chung, a well known doctor in Shanghai, (foreign trained); Yang Ts-sen, Engineer, Shanghai-Nanking Railway; Zih Dzin-sing, Comproadore, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank; Chun Wing-kee, Acting Shipping Manager, China Merchants S. N. Co., Sung Yuen-ping, Interpreter, Italian Consulate, Hankow, and also Adviser to the Tsuchun and Civil Governor of Hupeh Province; Chun But-ho, Postal Commissioner, Kansu Province; Ho Jo-yum, Deputy Commissioner, Post Office, Tientsin; Lai Man-chu, Travelling Auditor, Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways; Sha Pai-tsai, important position in Messrs. Maitland & Co., Shanghai; Tu Ying-men, Manager and Agent for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Ichang; Sheng Yulin, Managing Director of Sun Sheng Cotton Yarn Mill, Shanghai; Chun Wing-kuz, Assistant Accountant, Shanghai-Nanking Railway, (finished his education in England); Chun Wing-hon, Physician and Deputy Officer in charge of the Plague Prevention Hospital, Harbin, (finished education in Cambridge University).

As the proper study of mankind is man, the instruction of any Chinese youth, whatever his future calling, is ill founded which does not provide, and insist, that he shall have at least a grounding in the history and literature of his own race. Confucius said:—"It is by the Odes that the mind is aroused. From them you learn the more immediate duty of serving your father, and the remoter duty of serving one's Prince." Of the two sayings of Confucius which his son specially remembered one was:—"Have you learned the Odes?" On the son replying, "Not yet," his father said, "If you do not learn the Odes, you will not be fit to converse with." What Confucius at all times talked of was good government that is founded on a knowledge of the people to be governed.

Any system of education of the youth of China worthy of support should include, at least, one whole year's study, not by rote, of the "She King," the "Book of Odes," and of the "Shu King," the "Book of History." It has, I believe, been suggested that schemes of education of Chinese boys and young men which include religious instruction are, as regards the remitted indemnity, less worthy of financial support and encouragement than those of a purely professional, or technical, aim. With that view no one who has the best interests of China at heart will agree. True it is a sad thing that even Christians cannot agree on one form of faith to be taught, for instance, in China; but some religion must be taught, even if it chiefly deals with man's duty to his neighbour. The supreme

God, who hath put down the mighty from their seat, is revered in the most ancient Ode of China, the "Ch'an fah." There is an Ode, the "Hwang-e," which all should remember, which begins:—

"Oh! great is God! His glance on earth
He bent,
Scanning our regions with severe intent
For one whose rule the people should
content.

The earlier lines of kings had practised
ill,
And ruling, ruled not after God's just
will.
He therefore 'mong the States was
searching still.

Searching for one in whom He could
confide.

From the great States He westward
turned aside,
And there a place did for our House
provide."

There are four teachers of the
Chinese Classics in this School.

BRITISH MERCHANTS' EFFORTS.

It is to the efforts of British merchants on behalf of Chinese education that the remission of our share of the Indemnity is finally due. The merchants suffered great loss of goods in the Boxer rising: missionaries in China suffered in person; and it is only right that aid should be given to all schools, of whatever creed, trying to combine character and right conduct with sound learning, and who stand in need of financial assistance.

Many no doubt will be the claimants to bounty; and many the advisers. Of those qualified to advise none are better equipped than the Rev. William Soothill, Professor of Chinese at Oxford, who from the year 1882 worked in China as a missionary, and was the founder of schools and colleges.

ADDRESS BY REV. E. J. MALPAS.

The Rev E.J. Malpas, a professor in Shansi University, Taiyuanfu, in his address delivered in Mandarin spoke to the students in part as follows on the theme, Education and Character:—

"There is nothing of greater importance to you than character, for your character is you, the spiritual substance of you. It is what you make yourself. The things you possess have a place and importance in your life but they are not nearly so much your own as your character.

"Hence education helps you to be a better you, a bigger you, for the ideal of manhood is all round development. Education is not the pouring of all sorts of knowledge into the mind, but the bringing out of the powers of the mind. It is the bringing of every power to perfection. So no man who aims at the ideal can neglect the spiritual side of his nature. Character is the supreme good, loss of character is the supreme evil. Education is not two, but one; there are no religious compartments of the mind divided off from the non-religious. A completely educated man is one who is concerned also with God; in all real education the spiritual side of us must also be developed.

"But even so, the object of real education is entirely unselfish; 'non ministrare, sea ministrare.'

Let the motive of all you do be not position but service, not dollars but helpfulness in society. You must live; it is right for you to aim at good position, but do not be for ever thinking of your education and opportunities in terms of the dollars it may bring in. Serve your day and generation. The completely developed man cannot be a selfish man. Do not follow the examples you see in those who occupy the places of the leaders of China, of using your opportunities for self-aggrandisement. Filled with the spirit of reform, you cannot make government reform beyond public opinion; it is yours to educate public opinion, for you will be the leaders of new China. Work out the good ideas instilled in you by your school course in doing something for your own people."

Mrs. Wilkinson then gave away the prizes, and at the close of the proceedings, guests were entertained to tea and refreshments.

THE TIEH HWA SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT

The closing exercises of the Tieh Hwa School for Destitute Chinese Boys and Girls which were held on Saturday afternoon in the school premises in 275 Rue Ratard spoke well for the work of both pupils and teachers during the past term. The programme included recitations and dialogues in both Chinese and English, motion songs, flute playing, drills and exhibitions of writing and drawing. The "hit" of the afternoon appeared on the programme as "Comical Divertissement" and was amusingly enacted by two of the older boys decked out in motley and wonderfully made up.

The pupils' work in book-keeping, composition, drawing and Chinese calligraphy was displayed after the

OBITUARY

Mr. Fred Woolworth

A Reuter's despatch informs us of the death in London of Mr. Fred Woolworth, managing director of the famous Woolworth stores, the 5,10 and 15 cent emporiums, found in all the cities of consequence in America. It will be remembered that the founder of the organization, Mr. Frank Woolworth, died in America in 1919. The brother of the founder, however, is still at the helm, being Chairman of the board of directors of the concern. Shanghai residents will probably associate the name Woolworth with the New York building of that name, so well known because of its height, 57 storeys, at least eight times higher than the tallest in the Settlement.

Mr. C. Chicken

News has been received by telegram in Kobe of the death of Mr. C. Chicken of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., who with Mrs. Chicken and family was on his way Home aboard the P. & O. S. Kashgar. The deceased, who was born near Dumfries, was 45 years of age. Some years ago he was stationed in Shanghai where he took a prominent part in Fire Brigade work and was also an enthusiastic rowing man. Latterly he had been stationed at Kobe and Yokohama. He is survived by a widow and two children.

exercises. There are 280 boys and 24 girls, from four to 18 years of age, in this non-sectarian school, which is supported by Chinese and foreigners. About 30 pupils board in the school as they have no home. Mr. K. N. Paul is now headmaster, as Mrs. Swain (better known as Miss Gladys Luke) has gone to Burma. Her sister-in-law, Mrs. Annie Lok, is now collector for the school.

THE TEMPERATURE IN JANUARY

The following table shows the daily maximum and minimum temperatures (in a shaded situation in the Cathedral compound) during the month of January, 1923, as compared with those of the month of January, 1922, also the rainfall in inches.

Date.	1922.			1923.		
	Min.	Max.	Rainfall.	Min.	Max.	Rainfall
Jan. 1	44.4	52.4	Nil.	34.0	43.0	Nil.
" 2	45.4	48.0	Nil.	25.6	34.6	Nil.
" 3	42.4	51.0	Trace.	20.0	34.4	Nil.
" 4	38.7	41.0	Nil.	20.4	40.8	Nil.
" 5	43.4	46.2	Nil.	28.0	49.0	Nil.
" 6	34.8	47.8	Nil.	31.0	52.8	Nil.
" 7	35.8	53.8	Nil.	37.0	61.2	Nil.
" 8	43.6	54.0	Nil.	41.0	53.0	Nil.
" 9	42.8	51.8	Nil.	34.4	50.4	Nil.
" 10	31.5	44.0	Nil.	34.0	47.2	Nil.
" 11	36.0	55.2	Nil.	36.8	56.0	Nil.
" 12	44.2	52.2	Trace.	42.0	55.0	Nil.
" 13	41.0	51.0	0.04	42.0	49.2	Nil.
" 14	39.0	46.0	0.60	41.0	57.0	Nil.
" 15	37.0	44.8	0.43	36.0	55.0	Nil.
" 16	36.0	41.0	0.23	30.0	40.8	Nil.
" 17	32.0	39.8	0.18	26.0	42.2	Nil.
" 18	27.5	33.5	Trace.	26.5	47.8	Nil.
" 19	23.0	31.8	Nil.	33.0	49.0	Trace
" 20	17.0	30.6	Nil.	46.0	61.0	Nil.
" 21	19.0	38.8	Nil.	53.8	71.4	0.02
" 22	29.8	41.8	0.12	40.8	62.5	0.11
" 23	39.2	45.8	0.60	37.0	42.0	0.06
" 24	35.0	42.2	0.09	30.0	38.6	Trace (snow)
" 25	35.8	42.0	Trace.	24.0	35.0	0.03
" 26	37.2	43.5	0.12	24.8	37.8	Nil.
" 27	37.4	44.2	0.04	25.0	39.0	Nil.
" 28	36.8	42.8	0.11	28.0	39.0	Nil.
" 29	32.0	42.6	0.09	28.2	37.8	Nil.
" 30	27.0	34.2	Nil.	25.0	41.0	Nil.
" 31	30.0	41.2	Nil.	29.8	40.0	Nil.

CHINESE FINANCIER IN SHANGHAI

Sino-American Schemes

Mr. Chow Tze-chi, former Minister of Finance and acting Premier, arrived in Shanghai on Wednesday on the str. President Jackson, after a nine months' absence from China. While in the United States he made plans for the further development of Chinese industries through the co-operation of Chinese and foreign capital, by which assistance will be rendered those which will most assist in the expansion of manufactures.

In an interview with a representative of the "North-China Daily News" he outlined the new company, the China Enterprise Company Incorporated, having a capital of G.\$10,000,000, of which one-tenth has been paid up. A subsidiary company, the Peacock Film Company, with capital of \$1,000,000, for both the production and distribution of motion pictures, has definitely been formed.

It is the plan of the parent corporation each year for a decade to devote itself to the furtherance of certain needed activities, as river transportation, waterworks, electrical systems, textiles, sericulture and silk spinning.

When questioned as to the difficulties under which Peking and China in general is labouring, Mr. Chow said that the great need of China was a training school for executives the provincial type of official being no longer capable of conducting the national affairs with their varied aspects of a modern nature. He further was of the opinion that the question of the next President was not the burning question of the day, but that the qualifications of the one to be elected after five years had elapsed would affect China for good or bad to a much greater extent. It was the newer type of men, as General Chi Shih-yuan of Nanking, who would be the moulding force. If they had the proper qualities, the nearer success of the nation would be assured. Co-incidental with this idea, he expressed himself that, just as in Russia, there was the need of the "man on horseback" riding out to lead the masses, but this leader must be not only a leader, he must be also a driver—he must be able to take the situation in hand and by force of personality, by personal magnetism and by strength of will, force the problem to a complete solution.

The civil war just finished, said Mr. Chow, did not last long enough, it should have continued until one faction was driven completely from the field, beyond all power of again becoming a disturbing factor. Only when factions had been quieted and the government allowed to function, could there be real lasting benefits. It was Mr. Chow's personal view that the most apparent weakness in Peking was the inability to protect its officials, which weakness would hold China down until rectified.

DEATH OF DR. REINSCH, FORMER U. S. MINISTER

A Scholarly Diplomat, Recently Chinese Government Adviser: A Writer on the East

We regret to announce that Dr. Paul Samuel Reinsch, formerly United States Minister to Peking, died last Friday morning, at 11.10 o'clock, after a long illness, dating from the time he was brought to Shanghai from Hankow several months ago. He had suffered from encephalitis, following which broncho-pneumonia set in and ultimately caused his death. For the past week he had lingered in an unconscious state, and Dr. T. B. Dunn and two specialists from the Peking Union Medical College had small hope for his recovery.

Dr. Reinsch was perhaps one of the best educated and well read men in the United States diplomatic service, ranking with Thomas Nelson Page and Henry Morgenthau. Graduating from the University of Wisconsin at the age of 22, he continued his studies and finally achieved his Ph. D. at the same university six years later. His was not a provincial training, for the universities of Berlin, Paris and Rome bequeathed that spirit of breadth and universality that marked his career to the very last.

Not only was Dr. Reinsch a deep student, but he was also a most willing teacher. As a proof of his ability his alma mater, the University of Wisconsin, used his services as professor of political science, to be followed by the Roosevelt professorship at the Universities of Berlin and Leipzig.

With the advent of the Democratic administration, Dr. Reinsch was appointed by President Wilson as Minister to China, which position he filled until 1919, and then, after a short stay in America, he returned to Peking as adviser to the Chinese Government, and remained so until the time of his death, with the exception of the past few months, when illness prevented his attendance at his duties.

His work as a scholar will live long. He has contributed to many journals in America, besides publishing many books on the situations in the Orient and China in particular. His most recent work, "An American Diplomat in China," revised and just printed, reveals not only his part in Oriental questions, but also the attitudes of the various factions dominating Japan and China during the Great War and since.

Dr. Reinsch was an internationalist in the broadest sense of the word and his long experience in Europe, in the various conferences on the American continents, particularly the Pan-American, and his broad education, gave him that fine sense of balance, dignity and a spirit of fellow feeling that will cause all true Americans to mourn his loss.

CORRESPONDENCE

SOVIET REGIME IN VLADIVOSTOK.

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The article "Soviet Regime in Vladivostok" in one of your recent issues, in which Captain Allen's views are expounded, and Mr. "Shanghaiander's" letter, published in your issue of January 26, calls for a reply in the interests of truth.

With all respect for Capt. Allen's views and his gift of observation, I cannot but explain his extreme optimism as to the conditions now reigning in the Russian Far East and in Soviet Russia by misinformation. It is an extremely hard task for a foreigner who is not conversant with the psychology and tactics of the Communists to gain an insight into the actual doings in Russia beyond the border. Only an intimate acquaintance with their methods, a thorough knowledge of the Russian life and language and intimate relations with the people would and could open a foreigner's eyes to the true state of affairs. The bolsheviks at present are more than anxious to make a good impression upon the foreign audience in the East. Mr. Joffe and his colleagues are doing their utmost to influence foreign public opinion. At Shanghai alone there are two publications, one in Russian, the "New Shanghai Life" (*Novaya Shanghayskaya Jizn*), and the other in English, the weekly "New Russia," widely advertised, which try to shape public opinion in their favour.

To quote Mr. Allen's words "The stories of Red reprisals are false," and "complete amnesty to all adherents of the White cause has been granted." Mr. Allen must have neglected to read the several acts of amnesty thus far published by the Soviet authorities. Every one of them, without exception, contains clauses denying amnesty to all those who have fought in the ranks of the White armies and who are "counter-revolutionaries."

Mr. Allen says further: "The Soviet government has given every facility for refugees to return to their former homes, not only offering them free transportation but in addition raising no obstacles in the visaing of passports and other credentials." Are these facts? No.—Mr. Allen mistook the forcible deportation of counter-revolutionaries from Vladivostok for a voluntary repatriation of refugees.

The real facts are such: soon after the Reds had completed a general registration of all those left at Vladivostok, a great many of the residents, mainly former officers of the White army, received orders reading as follows:

"The Primorian Provincial Military Commissariat.

Date and number of file.
To former (follows rank and name).

You are herewith ordered to report immediately to the Chief of the Staff

of the 5th Red Banner Army. You are to be ready to appear at the Railway station to be loaded with echelon No. so and so on (follows date and hour).

(Sgd.) "Voyenkom, Lebedeff."

The men are not sent to their homes but to a destination only known to the communists. Lists of those to be deported are now being published daily at Vladivostok and sold on the streets by the communist newspaper "The Red Banner." This repatriation is actually nothing but a forcible deportation or a masked mobilization, a forcible enrollment in the Red army. The conditions under which these poor wretches are sent "home" are beyond description. As an example we may state that out of the first echelon thus despatched northwards 26 men had to be taken off the train because of illness at Habarovsk.

"The local soviets," continues Mr. Allen, "have in addition helped the refugees to rebuild their former homes and to find employment." This is news indeed. All correspondence from the Russian Far East and Russia reads to the contrary. Not only are no old homes rebuilt but even the necessary materials are wanting to repair the destroyed homes. And as to employment: there are nowadays thousands of unemployed Russians among those who have had the courage to stay at home or have been forced to remain throughout the civil war and famine.

Mr. Allen's statement about the abundance of primary and secondary schools is also incorrect. I wish Mr. Allen had taken the trouble to visit at least one of them while he was travelling through the Russian Far East. If the bolsheviks have failed it is mainly in the sphere of education. No school can exist without moral or religious standards. Besides, where there is no fuel, no paper, no pencils and no teachers, there can be no schools. At Moscow and Petrograd there are a few privileged schools for the children of the privileged communists, quartered in former palaces, maintained principally to be shown to distinguished foreigners. But the land at large has no schools to speak of.

As to Mr. "Shanghaiander" who talks about "Refugee stunt" and advises to have all refugees shipped back to Russia, I am sorry for him. The gentleman (a lady could not express such cruel thoughts) must be one of those fortunate beings who, living himself in comfort and luxury, has no sympathy for the unfortunate people who have been driven out of their homes, out of their own country and are forced to start life anew amidst a strange land and people. Could one ever believe that they would have left their homes if life were tolerable there?

Fortunately, there are but a few people who take the view of Mr. "Shanghaiander." The people of Shanghai, all classes of them, have proven more kind-hearted and humane and are continuing, to

assist the Russian refugees whenever they can.

I am, etc.,

P. J. B.

Shanghai, Jan. 29, 1923.

OLD SCOTTISH LODGES.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Regarding the paragraph in Scottish Letter "Scotland as Masonic Pioneer," there is one old Masonic Lodge on the roll of the Grand Lodge of Scotland that surely escaped mention by your correspondent. After alluding to the three in existence before 1598, the next in age is No. 3 bis, "The Lodge of Glasgow St. John" instituted prior to 1628, then comes Scoon and Perth before 1658, Aberdeen 1670, Canongate Kilwinning 1677.

I think it is rather well known to the older students of Scottish masonry that there was some rivalry as to which lodge had right to "No. 1," as at present there are three of that number, but "Mother Kilwinning," although originally "No. 2," could prove greater ancient lineage than her rivals and was thus honoured by being given "No. 0."

I am, etc.,

A. G. H.

Shanghai, Jan. 30, 1923.

PASSING RICH ON £40 A YEAR.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In a recent report of proceedings in Court the British Assistant Judge is quoted by the reporter as saying that he thought a Cambridge graduate ought to be able to secure employment as a teacher.

I feel quite sure that Mr. Grain, as Chairman of the Educational Commission now sitting, is well aware of the standard of education and specialized study and training now required of candidates for entrance to the teaching profession, and that that profession, so far as recognized schools of any public standing are concerned, is now definitely and absolutely closed to the unspecialized by-products of any University or College, or of the community in general.

The teaching profession is now one which is as difficult of entry as most of the other professions, and should no more be judged by the amateurs and hangers-on who have no claims to recognition as qualified schoolmasters, than the medical profession should be judged by the quacks.

Much of whatever of value that there may be in the gaining of a Cambridge degree attaches to the holder in whatever calling he may follow in after life, but it is quite as erroneous to suppose that a Cambridge graduate is, solely by the holding of an ordinary degree, qualified to become a member of the teaching staff of a school, as it would be to suppose that he is thereby qualified to practise as a doctor or a lawyer.

A pseudo-medical practitioner, by judicious adherence to the homely specifics of castor oil and bismuth capsules, may continue at least to make things no worse than they were before.

A pseudo-lawyer may be freely forgiven a degree of ignorance of law above that of many of his properly qualified brethren, if his shortcoming includes the framing of his bill of charges on a reasonable scale, instead of on the principle of extorting at the muzzle of the legal blunderbuss, extravagant fees on every conceivable pretext.

But the mischief which may be wrought by a pseudo-schoolmaster is irremediable, and for it there is no compensation.

I hope, Sir, that you will allow this comment publication lest, as a result of the statement made from the Bench the temptation of the high salaries of the teaching profession should lead Oxford and Cambridge graduates from among the doctors, lawyers, taipans, brokers, garage-proprietors and landlords, etc., to attempt to forsake their less remunerative callings for the scholastic.

Such an attempt could lead only to disappointment; which I am sure is the last thing which the Bench would desire to inflict on a body of citizens so trusting and so deserving.

I am, etc.,

W. SQUEERS.

Shanghai, Jan. 26, 1923.

SCHOOL HOURS.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Our Municipal Schools are run so splendidly that I have nothing but admiration for those who have any share in their work. If I venture to point out a defect now, it is only because I am sure it never occurred to those responsible for it, and that, if their attention is drawn to it, they will remedy it at once.

I have a little girl who goes to the Public School at Boone Road. At the beginning of this term, she came home very proudly, telling us that she had gone up one step, having been promoted from the Kindergarten to the "lower transition" or whatever this high degree is called, and that now she would have to go to school also in the afternoon. We were pleased at first, but our pleasure changed to dismay when we found that she had to be back at school at half-past one. She leaves school at 12 and it takes her nearly half an hour to get home.

I have lived for many years in western cities where I had to eat always with a watch by the side of my plate and during these years I had plenty of time to verify the warnings uttered by medical men against hasty eating. Now my little girl who is not yet six has to start already on this mad career of racing through her meal with the ever-present obsession and fear of being late.

Would it be so very difficult to start the afternoon classes at 2 instead of 1.30? There are very few

desirable houses to be let near Boone Road School, and even if there were, the neighbourhood cannot be called a desirable one for young children to grow up in. Most children have to come from a considerable distance, and to give them only such a short time for tiffin is to impose a hardship upon them which they should not know in childhood. I trust that the "powers that be" will be moved by this appeal and deliver us from this course of having to race against the minute hand at the family table.

I am, etc.,

A FATHER.

Shanghai, Jan. 29, 1923.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The Magna question of the suppression of opium in China is to-day exercising public opinion both abroad and in China. For many years I have been watching the struggles and rhetorics of the *pros* and *contras* on this question, and I cannot but acknowledge the futility of the anti-opium partisans. Opium is nowadays as much, if not more consumed in China than in the free-dealing trade times, and I dare say no one with the slightest insight of Chinese life will deny me. It is not so openly smoked as in the old days, when a "divan" was the first piece of furniture to be met at any of the Chinese official, public or business houses, but nevertheless we all know that the drug is consumed clandestinely in an equally large quantity as heretofore.

Deterrents have been tried, but they have been a sad failure so far. Therefore how to eradicate the evil is the palpitant question?

Advocates of burdening the Customs with its control have seen their efforts nonplussed, as the smugglers tempted by the high prices of the drug are carrying on their trades as merrily as ever. The Peking Central Government may be sincere in its efforts to suppress the vice, but all know full well what that the provincial authorities care for these orders emanating from the capital. They are at most respectfully acknowledged, and respectfully placed in the waste paper basket to be later on carried by the waste-paper collectors to the Yamén urns to end respectfully in smoke!

Therefore I would venture to make a suggestion to try to interest the provincial authorities in a financial way. Why not create provincial opium monopolies, with absolute non-foreign intervention of any sort (so distasteful to Young China)? Each province would have its own monopoly, which could be "farmed" to the highest bidder, as it is now, I understand, in Formosa, Hong-kong, Macao and the Netherland Indies. The farmer would necessarily see that all opium consumed in his province paid the stipulated tax. The provincial authorities would have but to collect monthly or annually a lump which would

remain in the provincial coffers, and Peking would receive the large Customs dues on the legitimately imported article. These dues and taxes would be so increased as to make the drug so expensive that only the very rich could indulge in its fumes. The net so fortunate would gradually be restricting their cravings for the narcotic and I venture to predict that in a more or less short time the evil would be restricted if not completely suppressed.

If my view could be adopted, all would be satisfied. The Peking Central Government would obtain a considerable revenue from the Customs duties, (which would mean a gilt-edged mortgageable asset!). The provincial authorities would (as they are doing with *likin*), (which it is well known is farmed out), receive a substantial increase, likewise the indulger in this narcotic would peacefully enjoy his pipe, and as to the smuggler, well, he would be obliged to divert his trade to some other branch, as watched by the interested Customs and the farmer his chances to slip through would be minimized to such an extent that it would not pay him.

Now that the Anti-Opium Committee of the League of Nations is sitting at Geneva, something of this sort could be suggested by the Chinese Government, and the international complications which I read are ensuing on account of some nations not being willing co-operators to the total suppression could be placated if not solved.

I wonder what kind of a roof is going to fall on my head for daring to venture this proposal!

I am, etc.,

JUAN MENCARINI.

Shanghai, Jan. 30, 1923.

THE MYSTERIOUS SPLIT.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I recall reading in the "North-China Daily News" some months ago an account of the mysterious splitting of a glass paper weight which had reposed on the editor's desk for some years. I also recall certain wag-gish comments around the club bar concerning the lengths to which editors will go to provide reading matter for the public.

The incident had been forgotten until I reached my office this morning and found the heavy glass paper weight which has served me faithfully for the past five years split in two pieces just as described by you. As evidence of my veracity I enclose the paper weight as well as my card.

I am, etc.,

TRUTHFUL.

Shanghai, Jan. 27, 1923.

** Well, we were really quite truthful too.—Ed.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—If it is any consolation, I would like to inform you that many persons will find no cause to doubt

your correspondent's or your account of the mysterious splitting of a glass paper weight.

Change of temperature will cause it, due to the unequal expansion of the surface and the interior of the glass, owing to the slow conduction of heat. The thicker the glass, the more likely this happens. Sometimes a sound will split a wine glass, when the vibrations synchronize or are in tone with the natural vibrations of the glass.

Diamonds also have been known to split for no apparent cause, owing to the very high surface pressure of these valuable stones.

I am, etc.,

J. MCK.

Shanghai, Jan. 29, 1923.

THE COLTMAN CASE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—A good many thoughtful Americans will, I feel sure, thank you for publishing the article appearing in the "North-China Herald" of January 20 entitled "The Death of Mr. Coltman: Another View of the Case." While all sincerely regret the tragic and ultimately death of this young American, not all will agree that he was himself entirely without culpability in the circumstances attending the tragedy.

Whether or not Chinese laws and regulations are compatible with Chinese claims to full admission into the family circle of civilized nations may be an open question. What we should like to see emphasized, however, is that it is hardly sportsmanlike for foreigners in China, openly to defy Chinese laws and regulations, and then, when they have reaped the logical and inevitable consequences of so doing, raise a howl about the unfitness of Chinese to hold legal jurisdiction over foreigners and the unwisdom of doing away with extraterritoriality.

That the unfortunate incident referred to has not been the only one of its kind may be proven by any one who will take the trouble to read pages 36 and 37 of Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews' "Across Mongolian Plains."

It would be well for all of us, officials, merchants or missionaries, who are the guests of the Chinese people to remember the words of the great sage Confucius in defining Virtue, "When abroad behave as if interviewing an honoured guest." 出門如見大賓

Enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,

AN AMERICAN IN SHANSI.

Shansi, Jan. 26, 1923.

At the annual meeting of the American Association of North China held at Peking on Saturday, the following officers were elected:—President, Dr. H. S. Houghton; Vice-President, Mr. H. C. Faxon, Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. J. A. Goette; Executive Committee, Messrs. Pettus, Dunlop, Holden and Torrance.

COMPANY MEETING

SHANGHAI-MALAY

RUBBER ESTATES

Issue of Cumulative and Participating Preference Shares

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders in the Shanghai-Malay Rubber Estates, Ltd. was held on Wednesday at the offices of the secretary (Messrs. Beck & Swann), Peking Road. Mr. G. Grayrigge presided, supported by Messrs. R. N. Truman and L. E. Canning (directors), and Mr. R. N. Swann, and the attendance represented 20,477 shares.

In proposing the special resolution before the meeting the Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—This meeting has been called by virtue of an undertaking given by the board to a meeting of shareholders held on July 16, 1916, that no further issue of preference shares would be made without first consulting the shareholders. As you are aware from the annual accounts to December 31, 1921, the company's bank account in Shanghai shows a considerable overdraft. I am pleased to state that, thanks to remittances recently received from the Straits, the figure is approximately the same as at the above-mentioned date, even after including interest which you will doubtless realize is a considerable amount on such a large overdraft. The overdraft is at present guaranteed by Mr. E. S. Kadoorie and others, and it is chiefly due to these guarantees that the company has been placed in a position to weather the storm that has to a great extent demoralized the rubber industry for some time past. However, the board has come to the conclusion that, although stringent economy is still necessary in order that companies may make a good recovery, the bad days are over and the time has arrived when the house should be put in order in readiness for the more prosperous days that seem ahead of the company. This board has strongly urged the adoption of a policy of restriction for a considerable period, and in spite of threats and entreaties from the manufacturers, who surely have had a good innings at our expense, it is hoped that the policy recently adopted by the industry will be maintained in such a way as to assure a fair return for our product.

The accounts for 1922 we expect will show a profit of approximately Tls. 10,000 which, added to the sum of approximately Tls. 9,900 brought forward from 1921 accounts, will make it possible to pay a large portion of the preference share interest, which is now Tls. 40,000 overdue, as soon as cash becomes available. Your directors propose, therefore, should you adopt the resolution shortly to be put to the meeting, to offer at par the remainder of the unissued cumulative and participating preference shares to the shareholders in the proportion

of one new share for every five ordinary or preference shares held. I want particularly to draw your attention to the attractive terms of this cumulative and participating preference share. Not only does it pay you 8 per cent. per annum but it also participates on equal terms with the ordinary shares in any further distribution of profits. It is the most attractive rubber share on this market, and moreover, with rubber on the good sound wicket it is on to-day, I hope we shall experience no more arrears and that we shall be able to pay our dividend half yearly. This new issue of shares will rank for dividend as and from February 16, 1923, but no dividend will actually be paid on same until the arrears of Tls. 40,000 overdue on the existing issue are paid off. Meantime the dividend is cumulative from February 16, 1923.

I have been to both Estates and I was very pleased with what I saw. The offer will remain open for two weeks from the date of this meeting, except in the case of shareholders overseas who will be permitted to apply for shares up to May 31, 1923. Any shares unapplied for to be allotted at the discretion of the directors. The estimates for the ensuing year based on the restricted crop of 245,376 lb., are just to hand and a prosperous year appears to be assured. I now propose:—“That the Directors be empowered to offer to shareholders, at par, the balance of unissued 8 per cent. cumulative and participating preference shares.”

Mr. Truman seconded the resolution, which was carried. The meeting then terminated.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

LONDON UNIVERSITY SOCIETY

Holding of Local Examinations

The annual general meeting of the London University Society was held on January 24, at the Carlton Café. Dr. Chafley, D.Sc., who was elected President of the Society for the year 1923, was in the chair.

Mr. Chen, of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce was re-elected Vice-President, and arrangements were made for the appointment of other Chinese members on the Executive Committee. It was formed 12 months ago for the purpose of bringing together ex-students of London University in China, to act as a bureau of information for students proceeding to London, and to make Shanghai a centre for holding the examinations of London University.

At present the Society consists of 38 members, Chinese and foreign, most of them graduates. As a result of inquiries made during the course of the year, it was found that suitable arrangements for the holding of examinations (matriculation, intermediate, and final), for the external degrees in divinity,

arts, laws, economies, and in some cases, science, could be made.

At the present time the Cambridge Local and Hongkong Matriculation examinations are held in Shanghai, and as these are accepted, with certain qualifications, as being equivalent to the London Matriculation examination, after some discussion, it was decided that in order to avoid multiplying examinations unnecessarily, to gain definite information from Hongkong and London on this question.

In the event of the full acceptance of the Hongkong Matriculation by London University, it will be possible for students who have passed this examination to sit for the intermediate and final examinations for London degrees, in Shanghai.

Among other subjects discussed was that of co-operation with other university societies in China for the promotion of British education in China and the Far East.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to Dr. Gauntlett for his work as President of the Society in the past year.

“A” CO., S. V. C.

The Annual Meeting

Captain M. Reader Harris, M.C., presided at the annual meeting of “A” Company, British, S.V.C., on Monday afternoon last, with 60 per cent. of the company present. After calling the meeting to order and reading the convening notice, the roll of honour was read, members standing. The past year's work was then reviewed, one in which the company has passed through many changes in personnel, particularly in its commanding officer. After the resignation of Captain Monk, and the absence on leave of Lieut. Dalton, Major Pilcher took temporary command of which he was relieved upon the appointment of Captain Reader Harris, whose present second in command, 2nd Lieut. C. T. Birdwood has just received his commission. The accounts for 1922 were presented as audited by Mr. P. Enticknap, and were duly accepted.

General and Musketry Committees for 1923 were elected by ballot, also a Sports and Entertainment Committee, and upon the suggestion of Captain Reader Harris, Mr. G. F. Forshaw, who has just retired from active membership, was asked to assume the duties of Secretary to Honorary Members, with a view to obtaining closer co-operation between present and past members.

In accordance with the Company's Rules, the following were elected Honorary Members:—Capt. W. J. Monk, Messrs. Dunlop, Forrester, Forshaw, Harding, Healey, Mathieson and H. Robinson.

Capt. Harris then read a letter from Capt. W. J. Monk in which he offered the company a trophy, as a memento of his service with them, and after some discussion as to the form this should take, the question was referred to the incoming Committee, with an expression of thanks to Capt. Monk.

THE S. V. C. CLUB

First Annual Meeting

The Shanghai Volunteer Corps Club held its first annual general meeting on Thursday. Major H. W. Pilcher, who presided over a large gathering, announced amid cheers that no fewer than 690 members had been enrolled to date. Col. R. Marr Johnson, C.M.G., D.S.O., the S.V.C. Commandant, occupied a seat on the platform with Major Pilcher.

The Chairman said he wished to emphasize the important work which had been performed by the temporary committee, composed of Capt. A. J. Stewart, 2/Lt. Hoh, C. S. M. Gray, Q. M. S. Oshima, Q. M. S. C. D. Field, Q. M. S. W. V. Field and 2/Lt. McCloskey, of which he was chairman, during the past 12 months. With regard to the equipment of the club, they hoped eventually to instal a billiard table in the recreation room. A kitchen would shortly be ready for use. It would enable them to hold company dinners at the club. They were indebted to Pte. M. B. Brown of "A" Co. for legal advice in connexion with the rules and to the Commandant for securing the quarters they were in. Thanks to the generosity of the Shanghai public through the Municipal Council, they had a club which was unique and one of which they might well be proud. The Council and community had done their best. It was up to the members to make it a success, to regard it as their club and their Volunteer home.

The following resolution was carried unanimously:—That those members of the club who have been accepted as members of the club prior to the first annual general meeting shall be considered as original members and have the letters "O.M." placed against their names on the list of members.

After some discussion a further resolution, permitting officers and other ranks of the Special Volunteer Reserve to join the club, was passed.

The Commandant spoke in detail of the furnishing and equipment. Trestle tables to seat 150 had been ordered, and a great deal of equipment had been acquired for the gymnasium. Everything was there, it only required using and enthusiasm and the club would be a success.

The following names were proposed as representatives from various units to form the new committee:—Field Artillery Battery, B. Q. M. S. W. V. Field; Engineer Co., Sgt. Brooks; M. G. Co., 2/Lt. D. W. Leach; Maritime Co., C. S. M. Tobias; "A" Co. British, Q. M. S. C. D. Field; "B" Co. British, C. S. M. Divers; American Co., 2/Lt. McCloskey; Japanese Co., Cpl. Ito; Chinese Co., 2/Lt. Hoh; Shanghai Scottish Co., C. S. M. Adams; B. I. R. C. S. M. Grey. Other unit representatives will be nominated later.

SPORT

PAPER HUNT CLUB

The Annual Handicap and the Ladies' Hunt

It was a busy week end for the Shanghai Paper Hunt Club, with the annual Handicap on Saturday and the Ladies' Paper Hunt on Sunday. The former was a pronounced success, a large number of riders competing, whilst spectators lined all the jumps right out to Suez and all the way down the Bee Line on the run in. The seven-mile course laid by Mr. E. S. Benbow Rowe was a good riding test, exciting enough for the competitors and convenient for the spectators, who had a chance of seeing a good deal of the early part along the Warren Line and then could cut across to the finish, the start being on the low ground near Old Handicap Bridge and the finish on the Bee Line.

As was to be expected, there was much incident, especially on the Highland Grips, where for a few tense minutes the air was thick with dust, whilst ponies were lying on the ground and riderless ponies were flying in all directions. It was here that Messrs. J. K. Brand and J. E. Bauld lost their mounts, whilst Mr. A. W. Burkill came to grief at the very start. Since, eventually, he came in fourth, riding strong, this mishap undoubtedly cost him the victory. There was also a good deal of incident elsewhere.

The reverse run down Barrier Creek was good and honest, and it was here that Mr. L. R. Andrews, on Sarcile, began to show up as the eventual winner. Mr. N. L. Sparke pursued him hard, but was unable to make good, and Mr. Andrews had no difficulty in passing first through the flags, thus winning his first handicap. Apart from those on the card, it is noteworthy that amongst others well up in the run were Messrs. W. R. Lemarchand and F. W. Potter (the Master), both "swelterweights." The card read:—

- 1.—2 m. Mr. L. R. Andrews, 168 lb., on Sarcile.
- 2.—2 m. Mr. C. F. Taylor, 154 lb., on The Copper Bird.
- 3.—2 m. Mr. N. L. Sparke, 160 lb., on Wild Chance.
- 4.—2½ m. Mr. A. W. Burkill, 176 lb., on The Wise Bird.
- 5.—1½ m. Mr. Y. Morimoto, 140 lb., on Kasuga.
- 6.—3 m. Mr. L. Straetmans, 165 lb., on See Fong.

THE LADIES' HUNT.

For the fair sex, of course it goes without saying that the ladies' paper hunt is the premier event of the season. Everybody and their wives turned up to take part in the fun, and wit and repartee were the order of the day in the interval preceding the start when the ladies were being helped into their saddles. The meet was at the aerodrome sheds beyond the Hung-jao Golf Club, at 3 p.m. on Sunday, and 14 ladies competed, exponents of the side-saddle and astride

styles being about equally divided. The course was laid by Mr. N. L. Sparke and the ladies were accompanied in their ride by the Stewards of the Hunt Club (Messrs. F. W. Potter, A. W. Burkill, E. S. Benbow Rowe, H. G. Robinson, B. D. F. Beith and G. Grayrigge).

The start was close to the Road to the Hills and the finish at the Hunt Memorial, the course being a fairly long one for ladies. Mrs. H. W. Lester was the first home, closely followed by Miss Coutts and Mrs. J. K. Brand, the last named being the first of those mounted side-saddle. Mrs. Lester and Mrs. Brand were accordingly awarded the prizes. The order of the first six in was:—

1. Mrs. H. W. Lester.
2. Miss Coutts.
3. Mrs. J. K. Brand.
4. Miss Mitchell.
5. Mrs. Bremner.
6. Mrs. N. L. Sparke.

THE WEEK'S FOOTBALL

Table of Results

INTERNATIONAL CUP COMPETITION.

Scotland, 2; Portugal, 1.

LEAGUE SECOND DIVISION.

S.R.C., 8; Rangers, 1.

St. Xavier's, 4; S.F.C. 2.

Customs, w.o.; Hanbury School, scr.

Club Lusitano v. Navy, postponed.

INTER-COLLEGE MATCH.

Nanyang, 2; Tsinghua, 0.

S.V.C. CHAMPIONSHIP.

Machine Gun Co., 7; Shanghai Scottish 0.

RUGBY MATCHES.

Blacks, 6 pts.; Whites, 3 pts.

Blacks, 20 pts.; Whites, 0 pts.

M. C. C. CRICKET TOURS

Eshowe, Jan. 27.

The match between Zululand and the M.C.C., delayed by rain yesterday, concluded in a draw.

Scores:—Zululand 105 (Macauley 6 wickets for 19) and 79 for 3 wickets.

M.C.C. 206 for 3 wickets, declared (Brown 64, Carr 62 not out).—Reuter.

Wellington, N.Z., Jan. 29.

The M. C. C. beat Wellington by four wickets.

Scores:—Wellington, 104 and 133; M. C. C., 107 and 131 for 6 wickets (Titchmarsh 64).—Reuter.

Nelson, N. Z., Jan. 3.

The M.C.C. beat Nelson by an innings and 75 runs. Scores:—Nelson 119 (Saxon 60) and 55 (Freeman 6 wickets for 27, Brand 3 wickets for 5). M. C. C. 249 (Wilkinson 52, Chapman 71 not out).—Reuter.

person in two characters. We mean it when we are "broken-hearted for our sins," and we mean it when "unrepentant," we "sit and grin." Take an example from David. He wrote the 23rd Psalm. And that was David, the real David. And he committed his great sin, and that was David for the time being. Then he was "unrepentant for his sin." Then the prophet was sent to him, and he saw his sin and "was broken-hearted for his sin": "Have mercy on me, O God, according to thy loving kindness, and according to the multitude of thy tender mercies, blot out my transgressions." That is the way to treat the baser self, and beat it. If we all did that, repented, instead of reflecting on penitent sinners, like David. Now then, after this interruption, let us ask what we are to do about this deplorable split in human nature? Has man to go on all his life through, torn by everlasting conflict, his own soul the battle-ground? That would be as bad as if the late war had go on till now. Have we to go on all our lives, divided, riven, distracted? Have we to be forced always to confess,

"There's one of us that's humble, one that's proud"?

THE LINE OF LEAST RESISTANCE.

Surely, there must be some way to end this conflict. First, man has taken the matter in hand himself. He has had to do so. The fight makes life a tragedy for sincere souls. It is to be deplored that the easiest way is that taken by many people. It is the "line of least resistance." That is the way of the nobler self giving way to the baser. The call of the spirit is drowned out by the louder calls of the flesh. The things their "inward man" approves of, faith, purity, love, sacrifice, godliness, need earnest cultivation and self-denial, and so they are set aside, or allowed to die slowly away, in favour of the pleasures of the world, the satisfactions of the moment. Poor Oscar Wilde is the most glaring case I have ever heard of. He let the divine spirit in him die, and the basest passions run riot, and bitterly he repented of it, I believe. But gross and notorious sinners are not the only ones who take this way. Multitudes, who never come near doing anything that lands them in a court, take this way. You take it, if you forget God, give no time to divine things, that Jesus calls "the things that belong to thy peace." "Broad is the way," as the Lord says, "and many there be that find it." That is the obvious, easiest way, yet a fatal one.

But happily, mankind has not always taken this base way out, the submergence of the better self under floods of worldliness. Man has felt that there must be a way to attain to a higher unity in the self. An American writer, Professor Perry, has a good illustration of this yearning of human nature. He asks why it was that knights of old confessed their sins to priests before going into battle. He gives a very deep reason: he says it was not that they were afraid to die,

but "because they felt the need of going into battle with an undivided self." That is so good that it would bear preaching from for a "week of Sundays." Yes; to go out into life with a divided self, to meet its temptations, we are as much lost as going out to war with a divided self, it ends in defeat. So man has wanted to get over this split in his nature, and get himself united with himself. What ways are there? Paul has a great deal to say about the Law. Put the bad self under rules, and codes of ethics. No doubt this helps. David loved the law of God, as we see in Psalm CXIX. And none of us can dispense with some law. But Paul found that while it helped, it didn't extirpate the evil. The "law of sin," as he calls it would get the better of the "law of God."

And we find all kinds of modifications of the Law, which Paul found ineffective used by all kinds of earnest souls to end the conflict. There are morals. The moral law is called in to heal the breach in the soul of man. We are so weak in resistance to evil that we need all the moral power that we can get into us. There was, or is still a Mr. Salter of Chicago, the head of an Ethical School. He seems to disagree with the way of the Gospel. He pins his faith on the value of statements like this: "The taking of the law of the social ideal and making it the law of business." I fear that the self that "grins" at its sins, as this poet says would decline to be extirpated, by a mere windy abstraction like that. Try it on the Chinese tuchuns, who, according to common report, milk the revenues of China dry. Tell them, "My dear brethren, you are violating the law of the social ideal!" I wonder whether we should find it lead to conversion. No. Mere abstract principles will never cleanse the heart. The way of denial, of asceticism, has been well tried. It has been thought by people of all religions, that if they starve and reduce the body, the soul will get its own back. But on the whole, the proverb comes true: "Nature driven out by the door, comes in at the window." Mediaeval saints thought themselves attacked by demons. Really, the demons were the product of an empty stomach and emaciated body. Sin originates in the spiritual nature, not in the bodily nature.

What then is the way to unity in the soul of man? There is none like the Christian way, let them say what they like about it being supernatural. Of course it is. The natural had every chance of showing what it could do to end the conflict between the "inward man" and the outer and lower man. And it made a ghastly failure of it. And the Christian way is a new beginning; "ye must be born again." All other ways are mere make-shifts," pills to cure earthquakes. "The need of reinforcement to man in this distracted state of his nature was so great that we believe God himself, in Jesus Christ, took the whole tragedy of man in hand, and came down to save us. We believe nothing less than that. We be-

lieve that in Jesus Christ the whole saving, healing, reconciling grace of God is concentrated. And any soul, feeling itself helpless in this eternal fight between his own two selves, has but to cast himself on the Son of God, and be saved. There will be lapses. Victory is not given at once; there will be stumbling, but there will be risings again, till at last, the faithful soul comes to "the full stature of the perfect man in Christ Jesus."

CHINA'S SKIES FOR FEBRUARY

By Sirius.

- 1 Full moon O, 11.39 p.m.
- 4 Moon in perigee, 4.3 p.m.
- 5 Venus at greatest elongation West (46° 55'); 4 a.m.
- Spring commences, *Lih-ch'un* 春立 (Chinese Calendar).
- 6 Saturn in conjunction with the moon, 5 p.m. Saturn 0° 0 N.
- Neptune in opposition to the sun. Distance from the earth 2,703,000,000 miles.
- 8 Last quarter (moon) Q, 5.2 p.m.
- Jupiter in quadrature, 1 a.m.
- Jupiter in conjunction with the moon, 3 p.m. Jupiter 3° 3 S.
- 12 Venus in conjunction with the moon, 4 a.m. Venus 2° 0 S.
- 13 Mars attains its ascending node. Henceforth moves N. of the ecliptic.
- 16 New moon ●, 2.53 a.m.
- Chinese New Year's Day. The animal ruling the year is the boar, and the element water.
- 19 Spring rain sets in, *Yu-shui* 雨.
- 20 Sun enters Pisces, midnight.
- Moon in apogee, 4.1 p.m.
- Mars in conjunction with the moon 4 p.m. Mars 2° 9 N.
- 23 Mercury at greatest elongation West (26° 42') 1 p.m.
- 24 First quarter (moon) P, 7.52 a.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	Day.	Hour.
Full moon	O	1 11.39 p.m.
Last quarter	Q	8 5.2 p.m.
New moon	●	16 2.53 a.m.
First quarter	P	24 7.52 a.m.
Moon in perigee	4	3.1 p.m.
" apogee	20	4.1 p.m.

RISING AND SETTING OF THE SUN AT INTERVALS OF 5 DAYS.

	Rises	Sets
1	6.54 a.m.	5.34 p.m.
5	6.52 a.m.	5.37 p.m.
10	6.48 a.m.	5.41 p.m.
-15	6.43 a.m.	5.46 p.m.
20	6.38 a.m.	5.50 p.m.
25	6.33 a.m.	5.54 p.m.

The mornings increase in this month of 28 days by 24 minutes, and the afternoons 22 minutes, making a total of 46 minutes for the whole month. The increase at Greenwich is 1h. 40 minutes.

ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS.

MERCURY.—A morning star, but rising in the strong twilight can hardly be observed by the naked eye. Attains its greatest elongation West (26° 42') on the 23rd. Rises on 25th at 5.13 a.m.

VENUS.—An early morning star in Sagittarius, Visible nearly 3 hours before sunrise. Moving further away from the sun, it attains its greatest Western elongation (46° 55') on the 5th. In conjunction with the moon on the 12th (4 days before new).

Rises on 1st at 3.42 a.m.;
" 15th at 3.51 a.m.

MARS.—An evening star in Pisces, setting 3 hours after the sun. Attains its ascending node on 13th; in conjunction with the moon on 20th.

Sets on 1st at 9.57 p.m.;
15th at 0.8 a.m.

JUPITER.—Located during the year in Libra, rising about midnight and hence may be well observed in the early morning. In quadrature on the 8th, and on the same date in conjunction with the moon.

Rises on 1st at 0.58 a.m.;
15th at 0.8 a.m.

SATURN.—A late evening star in Virgo, rising in the first half of the month 1½ hours, and in the latter about 2 hours before midnight. In conjunction with the moon on the 6th.

Rises on 1st at 10.46 p.m.;
Souths at 4.38 a.m.
15th at 9.50 p.m.;
Souths at 3.42 a.m.

VENUS AT GREATEST ELONGATION WEST.

Venus, which was in inferior conjunction with the sun on November 25, and attained its greatest brilliancy on December 31, will reach its greatest elongation West (46° 55') on February 5, that is 72 days after it passed between the earth and the sun. The planet will henceforth move Eastwards till it reaches superior conjunction on September 10. During this month, Venus may be well observed in the early morning, as it still beams in the Eastern sky. Its brightness will, however, slowly diminish, as it moves away from our earth.

JUPITER VISIBLE DURING THE SECOND HALF OF THE NIGHT.

Jupiter, rising a short time after midnight, is well visible throughout the whole second half of the night. This planet is one of the largest of our system, and has a diameter 11 times that of the earth. It is accompanied by 4 principal satellites—Io, Europa, Ganymed and Callisto—about the same size as our moon. The two first may be easily observed with a small telescope. From January to May, their disappearances when eclipsed, take place on the Western side of the parent star.

THE MAGNIFICENCE OF ORION.

In the early part of the month, Orion passes on the meridian at 9 p.m., and is thus well placed for observation. Its 4 large stars form a parallelogram highly conspicuous in the heavens. Two of these stars—Betelgeux and Rigel—are of the first magnitude, the 2 others being of the second and third—Betelgeux is a giant red star in the upward grade of its evolution. Later on, it will pass through the yellow stage of our sun. This beautiful star has a diameter of about 237,000,000 miles, or more than 270 times that of our sun.

CHINA'S NEW YEAR.

China after another year of 13 months, will celebrate the new one on February 16, being thus back of the solar year 47 days, or if we reckon from the Winter solstice 56 days. As the reader can see, Spring has already commenced on the 5th. All these anomalies remind us of the words of Kipling: "East is East, and West is West."

WE learn that the Chinese Government has decided to establish a Legation at Bangkok, Siam, with Mr. Yang Tcheng, former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs here, as Minister. Mr. Yang is at present in Peking in connexion with the affairs of the Red Cross Society of China, of which he is Vice-President.

THE FOUR NATURAL WONDERS OF ANHUI

From a Correspondent.

In the southern tip of Anhui are six *hsiens* isolated from the rest of the province by natural barriers. This region, at present called Kueichow, was known in ancient times as Hsin-an, "New Peace." The "Three Kingdoms," speaking of this region, uses an expression something like this, "Hsinan is notable for its mountains and rivers." This is a very mild description of so greatly beautiful and varied a scenery.

The people of the region boast of four natural wonders. The "Yellow Mountains" are first mentioned. This high group is part of the range which separates Hsinan from the rest of Anhui province.

"Che Yui Shan" receives second notice. This is a high red sandstone hill fantastically carved by wind erosion. It is the principal Taoist shrine of that part of China. It is easy to reach and well worth the trouble of a visit.

The one generally mentioned last is the "Kao Hu Shan," The High Lake Mountain. This is the highest peak of an east and west mountain spur, near the middle western border of the region. The whole region is a succession of hills and mountains, but at this point the conformation of the mountains is such that on a clear day the waters of Poyang lake, in Kiangsi province, can be seen, 60 or 70 miles to the west.

The other natural wonder of the region, which we have only recently visited, is a group of caves called "Ling Yien Tung," the "Soul of Cliff Caves," in low limestone hills in the extreme southwestern part of the district. The erosion seems to have started here when the bed of the valley was some 250 feet above its present level. Goodly caves were formed, which, by solution and erosion, have degraded themselves as fast as the surrounding valleys.

"The Small North Cave" consists of three or four recesses. The caverns are not over 50 feet high and 100 wide. Stalactites and stalagmites are numerous and beautiful. Several great stalagmites bear names suggested by their fantastic shapes, such as "the Priest Gazing Heavenward."

"The Great North Cave" is said to have the most extensive tunnel system. The villagers assert that one passage has an exit in Kiangsi province at least 10 miles distant. Two local mouths were walled up by a previous generation after the main opening had been partly blocked with various *débris* left by a cave in, landslide or freshet. The people of that time naturally concluded that the mountain fairies wished to close the cave to visitors. The local people still oppose every effort to visit this cave.

THE WEIRD UNDERGROUND.

"The South Cave" was found to be vastly greater in extent than the other two visited. We spent half a day therein and found our interest, at least on one occasion, attaining almost to the dignity of a thrill.

The men of the village, having been heavily subsidized, led the way with torches, ropes and ladder. A short climb up the steep hillside brings one to the somewhat insignificant entrance. A slippery, narrow passage opens into a great cavern. One of the several passages with which the hill seems to be honey-combed ends in a drop of ten or 12 feet. Descending this brings you to the second level. There follows a great succession of winding passages, caverns, wells and tunnels. One descends in all seven stories or levels and discovers finally a quiet stream of water. This flows through a succession of wide, high caverns and narrow passages and ends abruptly in a true goblin cave. This is rendered doubly weird by thousands of whirling bats. Disturbed by the flickering torches they settle almost instantly and cling to every available inch of wall space. The stream widens out to a pebble bordered pool which filters through a heavy barricade of stalactites to the outside world.

One descends to the fourth level by easy stages. This great passage is intercepted, after some distance, by a solid dam eight or ten feet high. Some of the party scrambled over this, not without considerable exertion, while others used the ladders. Torch bearers were in advance. Clouds of smoke, which blackened walls and faces, added mystery to the dim vistas. About this time, however, the guides began to prove their value.

The passage narrows suddenly and pitches off sharply, like the gutter of a steep roof. The villagers attached a 20 foot bamboo ladder to the end of a great rope and allowed it to shoot down this 70 foot slide and over the edge. One then descended and adjusted the foot of the ladder. Others then straddled the rope and worked down backward, hand over hand. One guide started us safely down the ladder and another received us and led us to a natural shelf at the side. He advised us not to move around. The reason became at once evident. The foot of the ladder was found to be resting on the sloping side of a narrow natural bridge and beneath it yawned the black mouth of a well of unknown depth. The far side dropped off abruptly to the sixth level.

When the party had all assembled on the shelf the ladder was detached, lowered to the bridge and carefully worked downward to the lower end of the shelf, which also slopes downward along the side of the cavern at an uncomfortable angle. From this point the ladder was long enough to reach to the level below. Natural footholds and piled rocks made the final descent to the stream bed comparatively easy. A long, high, narrow passage, which leads into the last great goblin cave, is almost blocked at one point by a beautiful, erect marble pillar, hardly six inches in diameter and 20 feet in height.

BEAUTIFUL NATURAL TERRACES.

The fourth notable cave is at ground level. Its winding course penetrates a small north and south range clear from east to west. The

stream which flows through, even at low water, is so considerable that one is forced to wade at several places. Near one entrance a great chimney extends upward to an unknown height. This is evidently a connecting link with the original cave level. A small stream of water falling down this chimney spreads over the sloping side, and, depositing its lime, builds an infinite variety of fantastic and beautiful terraces approaching half an acre in extent.

Near the bottom, on a rounded surface, occurs perhaps one of the most beautiful and curious structures in the world, "The Fairy Rice Fields." Almost innumerable in number, each one is perfectly hollowed and terraced. Beginning at the top with the size and shape of half a small bean or pea, they increase in size until those at the bottom are six or seven feet long, a foot wide and nearly a foot deep. The lower ones are principally filled with mud and water, as rice fields should be, but many of the smaller ones are filled with small limestone marbles.

Although several noted Chinese have scratched their names on prominent walls in various caves and levels, the villagers do not welcome visitors. Our very great pleasure on this occasion was due to the exertions of Mr. Kiang, head of the Wuyuen city schools, who made all the arrangements and accompanied us with some of his teachers and pupils. The local people were treated with consideration and liberality and at least looked upon our departure with considerable friendliness. If means of transportation were established into this region, it is one which many people would be anxious to visit.

THE Deutsche Orient Line (German Orient Line) has paid a dividend of 50 per cent., for the past year.

CUTICURA HEALS PIMPLES ON FACE

Spread All Over Daughter's
Head. Had Hair Cut Off.

"My daughter had a breaking out of little pimples on her face and head which in the course of a day or two filled with a watery substance, and then when they broke spread all over her head, which necessitated the cutting off of her hair. After trying various remedies without obtaining any results I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. There was a slight improvement so I bought more, and after six weeks she was healed." (Signed) David Lawton, 43, Clarence Rd., Hunslet, Leeds, Eng.

Cuticura Soap to cleanse, purify and beautify, Cuticura Ointment to soften, soothe and heal, are ideal for every-day toilet purposes.

Soap 1s., Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold throughout the Empire. For sample each free address: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London, E.C.1. Also for mail orders with price.

Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

COMMERCE & FINANCE

Money and Exchange

OFFICIAL RATES.

Shanghai, Feb. 2.

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for
£1 at 3/0½ = Tls. 6.55 at 71.85 =
\$9.12

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for
G.\$100 at 71½ = Tls. 140.35 at 71.85
= \$195.34

Mex. Dollars, market rate	72.1
Native Interest	13
Copper Cash	230,500
Bar Silver	31½
Bank rate of Discount	3%
Paris on London	Frs. 78.55
New York on London	G.\$4.66

BANK'S OPENING SELLING RATES.

	Per Tael
LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/0½
Demand	3/0½
NEW YORK—	
Telegraphic Transfer	71
Demand	71½
PARIS—	
Demand	1203
INDIA—	
Demand	223½
HONGKONG—	
Demand	74
YOKOHAMA—	
Demand	69
BATAVIA—	
Demand	181½
SINGAPORE—	
Demand	77½

BANK'S OPENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON—	
Demand	3/13½
4 m/s. Credits	3/2½
4 m/s. Docs.	3/3
6 m/s. Credits	3/3
6 m/s. Docs.	3/3½
NEW YORK—	
Demand	72½
4 m/s. Credits	74½
4 m/s. Docs.	75
PARIS—	
4 m/s. Docs.	1250
Closing business done at	
London T.T.	3/0½
New York T.T.	71½

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR FEBRUARY.

Hk. Tl. 5.88 @ 3/0½	£1
" 1 @ 1060½	Frs. 11.81
" 1.26 @ 71	Gold \$1
" 1 @ 70½	Yen 1.59
" 1 @ 222½	Rupees 2.48
" 1 @ 1.50	Mex. \$1.50
" 1 @ 14.32½	It. Lire 15.96
Marks and Roubles	no quotation.

Sino-Italian Bank Quotations

Selling Rates, Feb. 2:—

It. Lire 14.75	Tl. 1
Swiss Frs. 3.72½	Tl. 1
Marks 15,000	Th. 1
It. Lire 10.15	Y. 1

Quotations, Feb. 1:—

It. Lire 98.60	£1 stg.
It. Lire 21.15	\$1 U.S.
It. Lire 125.25	Frs. 100
	(France).

Week's Exchange Notes

Feb. 3.

At the close of business on the 1st instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 23,004,000 and \$32,150,000.

These figures include Tls. 6,830,000 and \$15,290,000 in Chinese banks, in which there were 187 bars.

Bar Silver.—Arrivals were:—

2,445 bars from America	
515 " " London	
180 " " Hongkong	

3,140 bars

There were no shipments.

Sycee.—There were no movements of sycee during the week.

Dollars.—Arrivals were:—

\$245,000 from Hangchow

Shipments were:—

\$300,000 to Changchun	
300,000 " Amoy	
270,000 " Hankow	
200,000 " Tsingtao	
200,000 " Swatow	
100,000 " Chinan	
\$1,370,000	

SILVER.

The London spot price has declined during the week 1d. and the forward price 1½d. The drop has been a steady one from day to day. The market on Thursday closed at 31½d. spot, 30½d. forward, quiet and uncertain. India and China have both sold during the week. Stocks of sycee in Shanghai have considerably improved during the week and show an increase of Tls. 32 lakhs; on the other hand, stocks of dollars are lower by \$12 lakhs. Chinese have been shipping considerable quantities of dollars up River, also to Amoy and Swatow. With the Hangchow and Nanking mints stopped minting, the amount of dollars coming in to Shanghai has only been trifling. The price of silver in New York on Thursday was 65½ cents, delivery San Francisco, small business done. The London/New York cross rate is 466½.

EXCHANGE.

Business continues very dull. Merchants appear to be doing comparatively little business either in imports or exports, most of the operations reported being entirely speculative. The quoted rate for Sterling T.T. selling at closing yesterday week was 3/1½d., at which it remained till Monday morning, when it declined to 3/0½d. and on Wednesday rates opened at 3/0½d., the present level. At the close of business there are sellers at 3/0½d. for cash, 3/0½d. February/March G.\$ T.T. 71½ up to China New Year, and for Bills Banks would buy 4 m/s. L/C at 3/1½d. to China New Year, 3/1½d. Forward. G.\$ 4 m/s. L/C is quoted at 73½ to China New Year, 73½ forward.

Francs and Sterling

Paris, Feb. 1.

The Paris-London cross-rate is quoted to-day at £1 = Frs. 78.55.—French Wireless through Reuter.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Speculators' Last Effort Prior
to New Year: Improvement
in Yarn and Cotton

Feb. 3.

In this, the last week of piece goods auctions before the three weeks' interval customary at the Chinese New Year, there was some slight revival of interest amongst speculators, but it amounted to very little in the aggregate, and beyond that there was scarcely anything doing in any line of trade. The Chinese are all far too busy arranging for the settlement and opinions vary so much that it is very difficult to suggest how it is going to work out. The optimism of some who declare that interest is very reasonable and that the native banks have plenty of money and are only too willing to accommodate their customers is met by an equal degree of pessimism on the part of others, who insist that money is very hard to obtain. It is significant, however, that one of the hongts draws attention in its weekly report to the failure of a Chinese dealer of long standing for between \$200,000 and \$300,000.

PIECE GOODS.

With the anticipation of higher prices after the holidays, and the knowledge that those dealers with stocks intend holding them for a rise, some activity was shown on behalf of the northern ports. Shipments, however, have been limited. Manchester is now reported as very firm.

COTTON AND YARN.

Local Cotton.—Despite the small business actually passing, the market is still very steady. The latest quotations are:—

Tungchow	Tls. 40.00
Shanghai	„ 38.00
Shensi	„ 39.00-40.00
Hankow	„ 35.50-37.50

Yarn.—Some sales have been effected at improved prices and the market is now strong.

PRODUCE.

There has not been much doing in Shanghai during the week, but reports have been received of further business in the outports. The market for goatskins is steady, but with little business. Some transactions in wool have been recorded, prices being well maintained. Inquiries are being made for egg products, but as prices are expected to be very much lower in the spring, no forward contracts appear to have been made so far. Since last week advances in sesamum seed have been noted both here and at Home, but there is still such a difference between buying and selling figures as to render business impossible in Shanghai, though at Hankow things are a little easier. A considerable drop in raw furs is anticipated and buyers are holding off for the present.

AMERICAN SHORTAGE OF
RUBBERNo Modification of Export Dues
Contemplated by Britain

London, Jan. 26.

In a letter to the press, Mr. James Davenport, member of the Council of the Rubber Growers' Association, dealing with the American manufacturers' objection to restriction, says that he has good reasons for saying that the Colonial Office decision not to weaken the scheme is irrevocable. On the contrary there is every indication that the scheme will, if necessary, be tightened up. The Association's delegates to America will simply hear the views of the American manufacturers but will not commit the Association to any modification of the scheme. The Association will loyally support the carrying out of the scheme. Any proposal by the American manufacturers for the purchase of their estimated requirements for the next few years at a fair price, giving the proper return to the rubber investor, would be sympathetically considered.

In the House of Commons to-day, replying to Sir Edwin Stockton, Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said that the system, whereby the amount of rubber which might be exported on the minimum duty increased with the rise of price, was felt to be a sufficient safeguard against the price rising to an excessive figure. Moreover, the very high export duties in Ceylon and Malaya, which would have a prohibitive effect as long as rubber was at a reasonable level, would cease to act as a deterrent if rubber reached the excessive price at which it would be profitable to the estates to pay higher duties over the whole of their exports and not confine themselves to exporting only the limited amount permissible on the minimum duty. This constituted a second automatic safeguard, which, though it would only operate in the inconceivable event of the first failing to work sufficiently rapidly to prevent an excessive rise in price, would immediately satisfy all inquiries for rubber which worked up the price. —Reuter.

RUBBER COMPANIES' PROFITS

The following calculation table, showing rubber companies' profits, has been prepared by the Small Investors' Company. It shows the profits any company must earn this year, assuming rubber at 1/6d.

		Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.	Per lb.
Average realization for all Grades of						
Rubber in 1923	...	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6	1/6
All in cost for 1923	...	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	1/-
Net Profits for 1923	...	10d.	9d.	8d.	7d.	6d.
Net Profit at Shanghai Tael		Tael	Tael	Tael	Tael	Tael
Exchange of	2/10 =	29.40	26.46	23.52	20.58	17.64
	3/- =	27.80	25.02	22.24	19.46	16.68
	3/2 =	26.30	23.67	21.04	18.41	15.78
	3/4 =	25.00	22.50	20.00	17.50	15.00

The companies circularize "all in cost" per pound (estimated) for the Year, also the total estimated output in pounds of rubber. The paid-up capital is published. With these three items of information, combined with above table, an approximate result per company should be determined fairly easily.

Washington, Jan. 27.

It is stated at the White House that the Government is favourably inclined to facilitating the establishment of a rubber industry in the Philippines.—Reuter.

Another Rubber Rise

London, Jan. 30.

The foreign exchange market was again depressed to-day. Marks closed nominally at 220,000 to 240,000, French francs at 76.70, Belgian francs at 85.95, Italian lire at 97½ and sterling on New York at 4.64½.

The rubber share market opened firmer on the rise of the commodity to 1/6½, but became easy later.—Reuter.

Rubber Restriction Unchanged

London, Jan. 31.

It is officially stated that there will be no change during the quarter beginning February 1 in the percentage of standard production of rubber that can be exported on the minimum duty from Ceylon and Malaya.—Reuter.

Higher Tea Prices Come
to Stay

London, Jan. 29.

Messrs. H. Tuke Minnel & Co., in their report on the tea market, declare that stocks in bond in the United Kingdom are 37,000,000 lb. less than last year. They note that the American and Canadian demand is changing from green to black teas.

The Russian door is slowly reopening to trade. The Continent is very short of stocks.

The report concludes with the remark that the higher level of prices has come to stay, as is evidenced by the fact that blenders' advance purchases are unparalleled in the history of the trade.—Reuter.

Worthless Currencies Under
a Ban

New York, Jan. 27.

The securities committee on the New York "kerb" market has removed from trading all international issues in marks, kronen and roubles which are payable in those currencies.—Reuter.

COMBINE OF FIRE ENGINEERS

Merryweathers' Purchase of Shand Mason's

We are informed that the old established and well-known business of Shand Mason & Co., fire engine makers of Blackfriars, has been purchased by and is now incorporated with Merryweathers' of Greenwich who have been represented in Hongkong and China by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., for the last 15 years.

This is one of the most noteworthy combinations in the recent annals of engineering as the two firms concerned are household names and stand for all that is best in the science of fire fighting.

Ewo Cotton Mills Dividend

At a meeting of the Consulting Committee of the Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., held on Monday, it was decided that the shareholders should be recommended to apportion the balance at credit of profit and loss account at December 31, 1922, of Tls. 1,712,004.07, as follows:—

	Tls.
To pay dividend on 9,000 Preference shares at rate of 8 per cent. per annum	72,000.00
To pay a dividend on 900,000 Ordinary shares at the rate of Tls. 1.50 per share	1,350,000.00
To write off buildings	25,000.00
To write off plant and machinery	175,000.00
To write off water supply	2,160.24
To write off furniture	1,725.83
To write off motor car	800.00
To add to special repairs and renewals fund	26,961.46
To add to Chinese superannuation fund	10,000.00
To pay bonus to staff at mills	37,500.00
To carry forward to new account	10,856.49
Tls. 1,712,004.07	

With reference to the proposed allocations of profits there is, in addition, the sum of Tls. 501,356.28 at credit of share premium account, which amount the shareholders will be asked at the forthcoming annual meeting to transfer to the general reserve fund.

Trade of Tsingtao

During the last ten days of December, 45 steamers, of 65,441 tons, arrived at Tsingtao and 47, of 72,299 tons, sailed. In comparison with the corresponding period last year, there was an increase of 11 ships and 28,716 tons in entries and one ship and 22,367 tons in clearances. Japanese vessels are still easily in the lead, followed by British and then Chinese. In the same period, the exports totalled 49,917 tons (compared with 29,387 in 1921) and the imports 18,900 (as against 19,725 tons).

Germany's Huge Debt

Berlin, Jan. 30.

Germany's floating debt increased during the ten days ending January 2 by Mk. 210,000,000,000 to Mk. 1,821,000,000,000.—Reuter.

Coal Output

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending January 20 amounted to 98,123 tons and the sales during the same period to 68,577 tons.

THE SMALL INVESTORS' CO.

8A PEKING ROAD, Shanghai

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NOTE

CAPITAL INVESTED, with dividends or Interest payable every six months.

At 7 per cent. Doubles itself in 10 years

At 8 per cent. Doubles itself in 9 years

At 9 per cent. Doubles itself in 8 years

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START TO-DAY TO DOUBLE YOUR CAPITAL

We are holders of large stocks of sound companies whose shares will yield

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Registered under the Hongkong Ordinances and with the Board of Trade (England)

With Assets totalling Taels 10,165,190.33.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT ASIA

Policies free from all unnecessary conditions and restrictions. Reduction of Premiums for Home Residences

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI

LAW REPORTS

ALLEGED BREACH OF AGREEMENT

\$20,000 Damages Claimed by Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co. from an ex-Employee

An alleged breach of agreement by an employee was the subject of a case which came before his Honour Judge Grain at H. M. Supreme Court on Monday. Plaintiffs, Messrs. Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., are suing Mr. Robert Brydon Wood upon the following claim:

(1) An injunction to restrain the defendant from carrying on or being concerned or interested in, in any capacity whatsoever, the business of a distiller or manufacturer of aerated waters in China for a period of 10 years from August 31, 1922, in accordance with an agreement dated June 8, 1921.

(2) Damages for breach of said agreement, \$20,000.

Mr. M. Reader Harris appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. R. N. Macleod for defendant.

Mr. Macleod asked for an order for pleadings.

In opposing this application, Mr. Reader Harris said the action was one to restrain defendant from breaking a clause in his agreement with plaintiffs, or in the alternative, damages. The facts of the case were simple, merely that defendant applied for permission to do so, permission was refused, and he then joined Watson's Mineral Water Co. The point in the case would be legal argument as to whether that clause was good or bad. If it was good, plaintiffs were entitled to an injunction or damages. Law as to restricted covenants was always very difficult to decide, and in its present state counsel was not going to pretend that anybody could advise definitely as to whether a clause was good or bad. He had advised his clients to proceed with the case, but it would have been going far to advise them to apply for an interim injunction, for in that case defendant would lose his employment with Watson's and, in the event of a ruling in his favour, might be entitled to heavy damages. At the same time plaintiffs were suffering damages for every day defendant remained in the employ of Watson's, and counsel therefore asked that the case be set down for early trial, upon his undertaking to provide defendant with particulars within 24 hours.

Mr. Macleod replied that he did not mind a speedy trial, but he saw no reason why plaintiffs should not file a statement of claim within 24 hours. It was a little difficult to see from the writ exactly what claim plaintiffs were going to make out, and the burden was upon them to show that the covenant was reasonable. The agreement was a very peculiar one.

Upon looking at the agreement, his Lordship said he thought defendant was entitled to pleadings,

and ordered that a statement of claim be filed in three days and statement of defence in three days.

SIKH MONEY LENDERS

An Unfortunate Partnership

A Sikh money lender's claim which proved to be unfounded and to have been brought against an ex-partner in the business as a matter of revenge, was decided by his Honour Judge Grain in H. M. Supreme Court last Friday. Plaintiff, Ganda Singh, had obtained judgment against Asa Singh for \$314, balance of \$1,368 due in connexion with a money-lending partnership. Judgment went by default, but later Asa Singh appeared in court and asked for a re-hearing of the matter, on the ground that he did not defend the case because a settlement had been arrived at and the account settled on his paying \$54. For the re-hearing yesterday, Mr. R. C. Faithfull appeared on behalf of plaintiff.

Defendant, who is a police constable, swore that the dispute had been submitted to arbitration by a Sikh Police Inspector, assisted by a sergeant, a constable and a priest. It was found that witness owed plaintiff \$54, and this he paid, borrowing the money from the constable. Plaintiff thereupon gave a receipt, produced, recording this settlement.

In answer to Mr. Faithfull, defendant said the partnership began without any capital.

Counsel—You could not start money lending without money.

His Lordship.—My experience is that is just what they will do. They borrow money to lend money.

Defendant added that he had discovered plaintiff in his house attempting to assault his wife. For this act, he was dismissed from the police force, and was bringing these proceedings to get his revenge, money lending by an officer of the force being against the regulations.

Inspector Buddha Singh described the arbitration, which he conducted. Having first obtained their consent to the proceedings, he called them together, with witnesses, and asked them to produce promissory notes of money lent to Chinese under the partnership. In this way it was found that Asa Singh was due \$45 to plaintiff; and to this sum was added \$9, half the cost of the legal proceedings. The money was paid and the receipt given by plaintiff. Witness corroborated defendant's story as to the assault on his wife and the dismissal of plaintiff from the police.

Other witnesses gave similar evidence, and when plaintiff was called he was unable to refute their story.

His Lordship accordingly rescinded the original judgment and found in favour of defendant. Incidentally, he mentioned that in claiming legal expenses from defendant, plaintiff had charged twice the sum which he paid into court.

A PECULIAR ACTION FOR DIVORCE

American Decree Disputed by Local Petitioner in H. M. Supreme Court

A petition for divorce, involving interesting points of law with reference to domicile and the effect on British subjects in China of a divorce obtained at Reno, U.S.A., was heard by his Honour Judge Sir Skinner Turner at H. M. Supreme Court on Tuesday. The petition was presented by Mr. Sidney J. Powell, civil engineer of Shanghai, and Catherine Agnes Powell was the respondent and Eric Anthony Sykes co-respondent.

The petition stated that petitioner and respondent (*née* Brigstooke) were married at H. M. Consulate, Cairo, on January 12, 1901, and there were two children of the marriage. From that time onwards they lived together at various places and at Assiout, Upper Egypt, Dulwich, and finally at 1538 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai. Petitioner now resides at 1408 Avenue Edward VII, and is domiciled in China. Proceedings for a decree of divorce were instituted in Reno, Nevada, by Mrs. Powell, and a decree was obtained by her on May 5, 1921. The petition concluded by stating that she had since resided at Hankow, and her address was c/o E. A. Sykes, Messrs. Reiss & Co.

Neither respondent nor co-respondent made answer, and they were not represented. Mr. R. G. MacDonald appeared for petitioner.

THE RENO DIVORCE.

In answer to his Lordship, counsel said he did not dispute that the question of domicile determined the jurisdiction.

His Lordship—It will not be convenient, then, to go into the facts of the case until that question is determined.

Counsel intimated that he proposed to quote various authorities to show that the Reno divorce proceedings were worthless and that the marriage still subsisted.

His Lordship—Assuming domicile in China.

Counsel—Or even domicile in Great Britain—in either case I shall submit that the Reno divorce is absolutely worthless.

His Lordship—British courts recognize divorce in a foreign country, providing it is recognized in the courts of that country.

Counsel—No. I shall submit only in so far as the married pair are *bonâ fide* domiciled.

His Lordship—Supposing you prove domicile, you have got to prove that the decree would be recognized as a decree by the law of China.

Counsel—I should then plead that extraterritoriality involves application of British law, which does not recognize such a decree.

His Lordship—My difficulty is this: assuming you prove domicile in China, have you not then got to show that a decree granted some-

where else would never be recognized by the country of domicile?

Counsel—Petitioner is domiciled in this Settlement.

His Lordship—The Settlement has got nothing to do with it. It has to do with China.

Counsel—Wherever the law of domicile operates, it will be British law.

His Lordship—If you establish domicile in China, the decree of divorce may be recognized according to Chinese law. If so, is it not to be recognized by any British Court?

THE PETITIONER'S DOMICILE.

Counsel then proceeded to quote various authorities on the law of domicile, and afterwards called petitioner. He stated that he was born at Chester in 1872, and first left England in 1889. He spent three years in Egypt and came to Hongkong in 1902, proceeding to Canton in 1904 and remaining there for three years. He then came to Shanghai. Since 1899 he had been in England on three occasions only, and he had been home twice since 1907. The first occasion was purely a business visit lasting three weeks, and on the second occasion, in 1914, he was there for four months. He went from Shanghai with a view to getting another appointment to come out to China again. He went to India in connexion with a railway scheme in Kashmir, and while there received his commission (as a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers) in the Royal Engineers, but it was thought he should remain in India, and he did so until returning to Shanghai after some few months.

Petitioner went on to say that he considered his home was in China and when he retired he intended to remain here. England did not suit him. He could not stand the English winter. And besides this, he was in sympathy with Chinese and greatly interested in them. He had no ties or associations to take him back to England. All his friends and acquaintances were in China. Petitioner added that he was 50 years of age.

In answer to his Lordship, petitioner said that he had no landed property in England. He had a small banking account there which he used chiefly for the payment of various subscriptions. He added that he had no landed property out here. He did not believe in owning a house or land, and had a superstition against it.

His Lordship—Have you any further evidence of domicile?

THE DIFFICULTY OF EVIDENCE.

Counsel—It is very difficult to have any other evidence than that I have put forward, unless it were evidence concocted some time before with the idea of creating an impression that there was an intention.

His Lordship—What was in my mind was the statement in Halsbury—"Evidence of the party concerned is to be received with reserve, even though no suspicion may be entertained as to the truth-

fulness of the witness." I am not making any suggestion of untruthfulness at all.

Counsel urged that petitioner's statement should be accepted as evidence of fact.

His Lordship—The evidence amounts to this: you have length of residence, business, he retains membership in societies at Home, one purely professional, the children were educated in England, and he still holds a commission in the British Army. When war broke out in 1914 he was regarded as entitled to a commission, and did in fact receive one.

Counsel observed that he did not see any other evidence he could put before the Court.

His Lordship—Then you are asking me to say that if a man can show he has resided here for 15 or 20 years he is domiciled here.

Counsel—And if there are business and other reasons why he should remain. I could have asked him if he was in a financial position to retire.

His Lordship—Does that affect it?

EFFECT OF FINANCIAL POSITION.

Counsel—His financial position might be such that he would have to stay here.

His Lordship—I quite agree. There are lots of people here not in a financial position to retire but who would like to go and live in England or Scotland. His Lordship then quoted a judgment by the Lord Chancellor, to the effect that there was initial presumption against domicile in China owing to differences in law, usages and manners, and that extraterritoriality diminished but did not abolish this presumption.

Counsel then pointed out that every year Shanghai was becoming more and more like a European community, its climate was practically the same as in London, and there was no reason now why people should not remain here for the rest of their lives.

His Lordship—My difficulty is, you have called no independent evidence.

Counsel—It would be almost impossible in a case like this to put before the court evidence other than that which has been heard. I submit your Lordship is not bound by the facts of other cases, and there is no fact in this case which goes to disprove petitioner's statement.

His Lordship—There is no independent evidence which goes to prove it. There is very little evidence except length of residence and business interests, and that length was quite clearly broken in 1914.

Petitioner, recalled, stated that while he was in India his wife remained in Shanghai, and she travelled to Bombay to make the return journey with him. It was at Canton when he first formed the intention of remaining permanently in China. As an engineer the country appealed to him. He had stated in various letters that he intended to remain.

Counsel suggested that if his Lordship ruled against petitioner on this question, it would be almost impossible to establish domicile for a residence of less than 20 years.

RESIDENCE NOT ENOUGH.

His Lordship—Residence is not enough. Fifty years residence may not be enough. In this connexion his Lordship quoted the case of a Scotsman, Colonel Patience, who left Scotland at the age of 18, retired from the Indian Army at the age of 50, and lived in hotels and lodging houses in London and various places for 40 years, and was held never to have established domicile in England.

After further discussion, his Lordship intimated that he would give his ruling on this preliminary point on Thursday morning.

Petitioner's Intention

At Thursday's hearing Mr MacDonald said that since the adjournment he had secured two witnesses who would give evidence that petitioner had expressed his intention to make China his place of domicile. He had impressed upon petitioner the necessity of recollecting to whom he had expressed his determination to remain in China for the rest of his life.

Frank John Blom, consulting engineer, was then called and corroborated counsel's statement. Witness had had business dealings with petitioner and also knew him in private life. He had frequently expressed his intention to live in China for the rest of his life.

Petitioner's houseboy said, "Mr. Powell have said many times stay China all time. He say many times."

In reply to his Lordship witness said that when petitioner went to England he (witness) continued to be his servant.

PERMANENT STAY UNNECESSARY.

Referring to Dicey, counsel said it was not necessary for an individual to intend to stay permanently. If that individual intended to stay for an indefinite period it was sufficient to suggest domicile. Even if he added that in the event of winning a Calcutta cash sweep he would return to England, it would not alter the presumption of domicile. Counsel proceeded to state that domicile need not be at any particular place. An individual could be domiciled in England, but not necessarily in York, and in India but not in Calcutta. The motive was indifferent. It was only a matter of choice. Petitioner had said something about staying here for his health, but what he said in regard to his business was alone sufficient for the presumption of domicile. The intention to stay was not an intention to change his allegiance. Counsel said he wished to convince his Lordship that petitioner's intention to stay in China was not because he wished to evade his commission in the British Army. An

intention to remain in any one country did not mean that he wished to become a citizen of that country.

His Lordship inquired why Mr. Powell should not have filed his petition earlier, presuming that he was so sure of the question of domicile.

Mr. MacDonald said he would explain that phase quite easily. Until he consulted counsel, petitioner had been under the impression that the decree obtained by respondent in Reno was worthless. Residence in a country was not sufficient *per se* to constitute domicile, but the intention to stay was sufficient presumption, counsel went on, quoting from Dicey, Halsbury, Browne v. Watts, Tootal's Trust, Casdagli, Wilson v. Wilson, Bater v. Bater, Le Mesurier v. Le Mesurier, Lord Advocate v. Jeffrey, Mather v. Cunningham, and Sharpe v. Crispin. (Judge Lobingier's Extraterritorial Cases). It could not be presumed by any foreigner that he intended living in Shanghai throughout his life.

His Lordship interposed that there was no difference whether the place was Shanghai or elsewhere in China, for the reason that British subjects were subject to British laws. In Shanghai they were among a better organized society.

A SCOTSMAN IN ENGLAND.

In the matter of intention to stay counsel quoted the case of a Scotsman, who having discovered his wife's infidelity, proceeded to England, but retained his shooting lodge in Scotland and membership of a society. Furthermore he remained a sleeping partner in a business in Scotland. He went to England, stayed there for six years and then instituted proceedings for the dissolution of his marriage on the ground of his wife's adultery in Scotland. It was held that the fact of his residence in England did not constitute domicile, yet in order not to discredit his statement of intention to stay the Court was bound to come to the conclusion that he had acquired domicile in England.

The Judge here quoted the case of an illegitimate son of a Scotsman by a Portuguese woman. The youth was sent to Scotland to be educated and afterwards entered the British Customs service. It was held that the boy had not acquired domicile in England. It was even further held that the place of his domicile was Portugal, the land of his mother.

In conclusion, Mr. MacDonald submitted that other cases bearing on the subject were immaterial. It was only necessary to decide on the facts of the present case. Firstly the Court had to consider long residence (on that alone petitioner could be said to be domiciled) and secondly there was his statement on oath. There were also circumstances of intention in the past.

His Lordship said he would give his decision in the matter of domicile within a few days.

HUSBAND AND WIFE

Police Court Summons for Maintenance: A Legal Ground for Desertion

At H.M. Police Court on Wednesday before Mr. Peter Grain, Mrs. Johanna Doylend summoned her husband, P. J. Doylend, for maintenance for herself and three children. Defendant did not appear.

Complainant, who stated that the marriage took place at Holy Trinity Cathedral in June, 1908, claimed maintenance on the ground of desertion. Her husband had made it so uncomfortable for her, she said, that she could not stay with him.

His Honour—That is one legal ground of desertion. It is not necessary for a man actually to put his wife out of the house. It is sufficient that by his conduct he compels her to leave the house.

Asked what made it impossible for her to remain with her husband, complainant said that for some months he contributed nothing towards household expenses, and there were three children to keep. Witness maintained them by keeping a boarding house. Defendant was sometimes abusive, was not nice to the children, and also drank quite a lot. He was a barman at the Continental Hotel for two years. At present he was unemployed.

His Lordship—How do you expect him to pay maintenance, then?

Complainant—What about the children? It is very hard on me.

His Honour—I know that, but I am afraid I cannot do very much for you. The best I can do is to make an order for the payment of £2 a week.

Complainant—I cannot live on that in Shanghai, with three children.

His Honour—If you brought a civil action for separation, the Judge might make a larger allowance.

INDIAN LOAN DISPUTE

Another Sikh money lender appeared before Mr. Peter Grain at H. M. Police Court on Saturday, this time as complainant in a charge of assault. Mayo Singh and Sada Singh were charged with having assaulted Sharm Singh and with taking from him his overcoat, in one of the pockets of which there were \$50 in notes.

Complainant's story was that he went to an engineering works in the Chinese city, where Mayo was employed, to inquire about repayment of a loan. The two accused beat him with their fists and hustled him off the premises, after having torn away his coat, containing the \$50. Sharm produced a Chinese bank book showing that he had withdrawn \$50 on the previous day.

The assault and theft were denied. Mayo complained that he borrowed \$7 and Sharm asked for \$14 in return. The second defendant denied being present, saying

that he spent the afternoon at the hockey match, and at a picture house.

The accused said that they desired to call witnesses, and his Honour adjourned the case for a week. "At present," said he "I believe you did take this man's \$50. If you have done so, you had better pay it back, and then, I will not send you to prison."

Accused repeated that they did not take the money.

His Honour—Very well, I will hear your witnesses next Saturday, and if I come to the conclusion then that you have taken this money, and have not given it back to him, I shall send you to prison for a long while.

CHARGE OF ILLEGALLY LANDING AEROPLANES

Chinese Evidence of a Deal with Slevin for an Aerial Transportation Service

Jacob Slevin, who was recently committed for trial by the American Consul at Hankow on a charge of illegally importing six Curtis aeroplanes into China, again appeared before Judge Lobingier at the U. S. Court for China last Friday. Major C. P. Holcomb, acting District Attorney, prosecuted, and Mr. F. J. Schuhl represented the accused.

Chang Chi-kao, manager of the Foochow Motor-car Co., stated for the defence that he met defendant last April or May, and purchased aeroplanes from Slevin in June. It was desired by the company to improve transportation between Foochow and Amoy, particularly connexions with smaller places.

Mr. Schuhl—Who actually sold the planes to you?—Mr. Slevin.

Continuing, witness said that nothing was told him with reference to the aeroplanes being used for military purposes. They were intended for nothing else but the transportation of mails and passengers. Witness had never known either Gens. Wu Pei-fu or Chang Tso-ling. An aviator, Mr. Gallop, came from the Curtis Co. to Foochow to give friendly advice. Civil war broke out last October, so witness, being a native of Tientsin, decided to go to that city. It was arranged to send the planes to another part of China in order to prevent their capture by the military. A sum of \$43,000 was deposited in the Hong-kong & Shanghai Bank, but none of this money was paid to Slevin or anybody else.

Cross-examined by Major Holcomb, witness said the company intended first of all to run the aircraft from Foochow to Pagoda Anchorage. The aeroplanes were to land at an ice factory, where an aeroplane had previously been manufactured. The company were paying \$43,000 for their aeroplanes.

Witness stated that he was issued with a permit to operate the aeroplanes. The permit was in the name of the Civil Governor.

The \$43,000 was only expended, for "learn pidgin." Later on it was intended, if the experiments were successful, to buy larger machines to carry more than one passenger and freight.

Mr. Schuhl said the defence wished to have copies of certain telegrams between the Secretary of State and the U.S. Minister to China, to which Major Holcomb agreed, intimating that he would write to the Minister for them. One of the telegrams was important, added Mr. Schuhl, because it gave permission for the Curtis Aeroplane Co. to bring their aeroplanes into China.

The trial was again adjourned, accused being released on his own recognizances.

A TOBACCO SHIPMENT FOR SHANGHAI

Heavy Claim for Alleged Negligence in Handling of Cargo: Damaged Hogsheads

In the U.S. Court for China on Monday, his Honour Judge Lobingier heard an action by the Universal Leaf Tobacco Co., Inc. against the Barber Steamship Lines, Inc. for G.\$45,016 less Tls. 12,876, for damages incurred through alleged negligence in the handling of a cargo of 249 hogsheads of tobacco consigned to Shanghai. The claim states that the cargo was shipped in good condition in March, 1920, on board the str. William Henry Webb. Of the 249 hogsheads, 71 were broken or damaged to such an extent that their contents were intermingled. Defendants, in their answer, allege that damage was entirely due to plaintiffs' negligence in not providing sufficiently strong packages, that under the terms of the contract it was agreed that the value of the tobacco did not exceed \$500 per freight ton, and that the defendants were not responsible for any further loss incurred by plaintiffs.

Mr. F. J. Schuhl appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. J. B. Davies for defendants.

CARRIED ASHORE IN SHEETS.

Mr. G. D. Happer, manager of plaintiff concern, gave evidence that 10,000 lb. of tobacco was landed practically in bulk in Shanghai. The hogsheads had almost entirely disappeared. The tobacco was carried ashore in sheets and dumped in the godown.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davies, witness stated that some of the tobacco was packed in Richmond, Va., Oxford, N.C., and Henderson, N.C. It was shipped in February, 1920, and reached Shanghai in July of that year. Witness did not see how the hogsheads were stored in the ship. Witness received no notice of short-landed cargo. Re-dried tobacco of this description in the Shanghai climate would be in a bad condition after 48 hours exposure.

Within a week the cargo would be seriously damaged.

Mr. Davies—If you had taken up the tobacco immediately on its arrival and taken proper steps to look after it—?

Witness—There would have been no way in the world to look after it. It would have been necessary to re-dry it again. I had no re-drying machinery.

Proceeding, witness said that the tobacco of which he did take delivery remained unsold until 12 months later. He saw two hogsheads with steel bars sticking through them.

Mr. Davies—Is it not much cheaper to pack in 500 lb. cases instead of 1,000 lb. hogsheads?

Witness—I cannot say, but I imagine 500 lb. cases would be more expensive.

Mr. Davies—I put it to you that is one reason why they used these unwieldy 1,000 lb. hogsheads?

Witness—They have been doing it ever since I was born.

Mr. Davies—It is very seldom that a shipment arrives from America unbroken. Cargo is always broken.

Witness—I have never seen a shipment broken like this one.

Re-examined, witness said that owing to the condition of the cargo when landed it took 60 days to pass through the Customs.

A WITNESS OF THE DISCHARGE.

Mr. G. N. Marshall, managing director of G. N. Marshall & Co., stated that he examined the hogsheads at the China Merchants' Eastern Wharf. The cargo was all over the bottom of the pontoon. Tarpaulins were spread over it. The tobacco was removed in baskets and by bamboo coolies into the godown. The remains of the hogsheads showed signs of having been pierced by sharp objects. The part of the consignment landed in bulk, was stacked in heaps over the floor of the godown.

Continuing, witness said that he and Capt. Angus from the bridge deck watched the landing of seven or eight hogsheads. As they were dragged across the floor of the hold they struck against the ends of reinforcing steel bars. The discharging was very carelessly done. Not only was it carelessly done, but it was done without any regard to the nature of the cargo. Had it had normal handling it could have been landed in sound condition.

Mr. Davies (cross-examining) suggested that it was possible in an emergency to get cargo through the Customs in eight hours.

Witness—If the Commissioner of Customs were in a good frame of mind. It would be necessary to see him first.

Capt. Percy Y. Angus, marine surveyor, said the pontoon, bridge-ways and wharf were littered with tobacco leaf after the cargo had been unloaded.

The case was adjourned.

Marine Surveyors and the Packing of the Cargo: Unqualified Condemnation

The hearing was resumed on Tuesday.

Mr. C. Reeves, cargo surveyor, of Messrs. Eisler, Reeves & Murphy, examined by Mr. Davies, stated that he had known from the wharf report, a most reliable document, that 72 hogsheads of plaintiffs' tobacco were landed in a damaged condition. He did not investigate the marks or numbers of these hogsheads. Sweepings, that was to say loose tobacco in the hold of the William Henry Webb, were delivered in bulk after the cargo had been discharged. There were possibly 2,000 lb. of sweepings. A wharf report was the most accurate scrutiny of cargo obtainable.

Witness did not recall who approached him on the wharf with regard to the Universal Tobacco Co.'s cargo. Their hogsheads were frail and insufficient, not capable of standing the ordinary vicissitudes of modern ocean transportation. For that reason the ship was not responsible. It was the ship's business to see that all possible care was taken of such cargo, but in this instance, owing to the frailty of that cargo, absolutely no responsibility could rest with the ship. Witness believed that a recommendation for sale of the cargo by auction was made on the certificate of condition. And he was fully convinced that that recommendation was made at the suggestion of the consignees. No fault could be found in the stowing or handling of the cargo in the ship.

In answer to the Judge, witness said that practically no other cargo save tobacco was packed in these hogsheads. He considered them quite inadequate for ocean shipment.

His Honour—Then the whole of the tobacco trade does not know how to ship its products?—They certainly do not know how to pack for ocean transportation.

Replying to another question, witness told his Honour that consignees of tobacco very seldom put in claims against shippers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Schuhl, witness said he had not heard of a strike in New York when the William Henry Webb was loading there. Sweepings of tobacco were removed from her hold in sheets. Most of the breakage occurred in landing portions of the cargo which had already been lightered. Witness did not agree that some hogsheads were completely ruined, although it was true that some of the steel bars were sticking through them.

STANDARDIZATION REQUIRED.

Captain St. Bayes-Davy, marine and cargo surveyor, of Messrs. Paulson & Bayes-Davy, was then called. He stated that he held an extra-master's certificate. He had never known tobacco cargoes from any ship to be landed undamaged in Shanghai. Witness practically introduced the present system of tallying and checking cargo. Since 1907 he had examined most of the

cargo of ships from the Pacific coast. He was among the first to agitate for some standardization in the packing of tobacco, his aim being to obviate losses by consignees and prevent claims being made. Witness invited the British Cigarette Co. to co-operate with him some years ago, but they said they could not alter the packing.

"The character of tobacco packing is wrong from start to finish," witness went on. "The fault about the hogsheads is that the heads cannot be kept in with ordinary handling and under ordinary conditions on a voyage."

Continuing, witness said that owing to this unsatisfactory state of affairs, he instituted the present system of handling import tobacco cargo, which was that no tobacco was put on the wharf because it would not stand handling. For that reason the Customs cleared it before the ship came alongside. The tobacco was put into lighters and in this way was saved one handling. By continuing this method there had been no serious breakages for some years. It was during the war that they had reverted to the old system of landing on the wharf.

Another disadvantage of the use of the tobacco hogshead was that it measured two tons, but was only of a half ton weight. It was cheap packing and they would not change it. In the days when witness tried to get shippers to send the tobacco in better packages, tobacco was cheap and the trade would not stand the additional cost of improved packing. Ideal packing would be coopered casks, with iron hoops and head properly secured. Witness knew all the ports in the East and many European ones. He would say that the Shanghai stevedores were the best he had ever employed. He knew Ah Sing, who had handled the cargo in question. His firm and one other were the best in Shanghai.

"A VERY BAD CHANCE."

At the resumption in the afternoon, Captain Bayes-Davy was cross-examined by Mr. Schuhl. He explained that an extra-master's ticket involved the holder passing an examination "10 times as stiff" as that for an ordinary master's ticket. A man holding an extra-master's certificate could command sailing or steam vessels. He was not prejudiced against the witness, Capt. Angus.

Mr. Schuhl—Capt. Angus was employed by you?—Yes.

Mr. Schuhl—He left you and went into a Japanese business?

Witness—He took away from me a few petty firms which I was not sorry to lose.

Mr. Schuhl—He took the Prince Line from you.

Witness—I would not say he took it away. He does their work now. It would be small. If I should be prejudiced in any way it would be against the Americans.

Mr. Schuhl—Have you ever said that Capt. Angus was of no account at all?

Witness—In what way? It is not a word I should use.

Mr. Schuhl—You have never said that Capt. Angus's reports were useless.

Witness—No, I certainly never said any such thing. If you had asked me to come into this case (witness added). I should have said, "nothing doing."

Mr. Schuhl—You feel that we have a very bad chance?

Witness—Exactly, —you are trying to prove bad handling. I would not advise you against my own opinion. When the ship was here I was in New York.

Mr. Schuhl—Let me show you this bill—(for services rendered to plaintiffs by witness's firm and stated: "Reporting on hogshead ex William Henry Webb.")

Witness described how cargo sustained more damage when removed into a lighter in midstream and then removed again from the lighter to the wharf. "Just like a snowball," he added.

Mr. Schuhl—I am not talking about snowballs, but about tobacco.

"YOUR OWN LANGUAGE."

Witness—Well, it is an American expression. That is why I put it in your own language.

Mr. Schuhl recalled that it had been stated in evidence that Capt. Angus and Mr. Haffer saw five hogsheads removed from the hold in 15 minutes. Witness said that it would be impossible for any stevedores to discharge this number in so short a space of time.

Mr. Schuhl—Have you been retained by the steamship company to give evidence in this case?

Witness—No, I was asked to assist as an expert.

Mr. Schuhl—You looked to them for your fees?—Of course, the same as you look for your fees.

Both sides were requested to file briefs before the 15th proximo, after which his Honour will give judgment in due course.

15 TIMES CONVICTED

A Hardened Sinner Again Sentenced at French Court

Sentences varying from four to seven months imprisonment were imposed on Monday in the French Mixed Court by Magistrate Nieh and M. Cropin, the French Assessor, against Chinese lawbreakers.

Wong Ah Ching Zen-tze, was the most flagrant offender. He has been arrested nine times by the International Settlement police, and five times in the French Concession for petty thievery and each time ordered to be deported. On Saturday evening he was arrested for the fifteenth time on the corner of the French Bund and the Rue du Consulat with stolen goods in his possession and sentenced to four months' hard labour and deportation.

Wei Chong-tse, a former house-boy employed by Mr. H. Heimovitch, 545 Rue de l'Observatoire, stole three suits belonging to his master and pawned them for \$15. He pleaded innocence, and appeared

quite amazed when the three pawn tickets were found in his possession. The suits were recovered and Wei was awarded seven months.

Wang Ching-zie had a penchant for collecting other people's watches and opera cloaks. He indulged his hobby too frequently in a jewellery shop in Rue du Consulat, in addition to appropriating the fur-lined cloak belonging to an operatic star at the New World, and was sentenced to five months.

Wang Po-seng, who has served three previous sentences for shop-lifting, was again arrested on Sunday night for stealing five blankets and miscellaneous bedding from a Chinese house in a passage off the Rue Descry. Since there was some doubt over the actual ownership of the bed linen he got off lightly with only four months detention.

AN EXTENSIVE NOTE FORGERY

Yunnanese Sentenced in French Mixed Court for Forging Chartered Bank Notes

For passing more than a score and a half of forged bank notes on money changers in the French Concession, Zen Kue-zie, 34 years old, extremely well dressed, a native of Yunnan, was sentenced to two years' hard labour and deportation from the Concession by the French Mixed Court last Friday morning.

In his defence Zen stated that he had obtained the notes, which were those issued by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, in Canton, but refused to admit that he had any accomplices either here or in the southern port. The notes, which were Hongkong currency, had been most ingeniously altered from \$5 to \$50 by the simple expedient of adding a cipher. A similar change was made on \$10 notes, raising them to \$100. A corresponding alteration had been made in the Chinese figures, but the forger had neglected either to erase or change the lettered denominations which appeared in the watermark.

The prisoner's method of passing the counterfeit money was decidedly profitable, since in addition to receiving the new face value of the note, the money changers paid him the premium on Hongkong currency which fluctuated between five and eight per cent.

He arrived in Shanghai on December 28 and within five days succeeded in passing 23 counterfeit notes of \$100. Returning to Canton without delay he secured ten more notes of similar denominations and came back to Shanghai to renew his operations. Each time he chose a different money changer. He was arrested on January 23 in the act of attempting to secure the exchange on nine more \$50 notes, but unfortunately for Zen this last money changer read the English lettered denominations of the watermark.

During his preliminary examination by French detectives, Zen

protested his innocence and stated he was the son of well-to-do parents in Canton and had been given the money to make the trip to Shanghai, in order fittingly to celebrate Chinese New Year.

Thereupon he was confronted by the money changers whom he had defrauded on his first trip and when the latter identified him, he broke down and confessed his guilt, but refused to implicate anyone, stating that he had played a lone hand.

Representatives of the Chartered Bank stated that a warning would be sent out to all their branches to be on the look-out for counterfeit currency. The Court awarded the Bank three samples of Zen's forgeries for further examination.

A FRENCH CONCESSION ROBBER GANG

Daring Adventurers Brought to Book

A band of three intrepid Chinese burglars who have been committing the most daring depredations in the French Concession for the past two months were brought to trial on Wednesday morning in the French Mixed Court before M. Crépin, the French Assessor, and Magistrate Nieh.

It appeared from the evidence that Deh Yung-tze, a native of Tientsin, who was the ringleader, usually entered a house alone, leaving his two lieutenants to guard the entrance. Drawing a revolver in one hand and a long knife in the other, in the most approved cinema fashion, he demanded the householder to produce his most sacred *Lares and Penates* under pain of instant death.

On several occasions it was necessary to call upon either Tsang Tsu-yeng or Fang Sung-hue, his accomplices, because the house master did not comply with his requests speedily enough. The lieutenants, after binding and gagging none too gently the poor unfortunates, would then proceed to rifle the house of all its valuables. Quite frequently the victims were rendered unconscious by blows on the head from Deh's revolver butt.

The gang's last depredations occurred against Mme. Song Tseng-tze, 42 Cité, 95 Boulevard de Montigny, whose screams attracted an Annamite constable, who after a hot fight, captured Deh.

In answer to the French detectives during the preliminary examination, Deh confessed to his burglaries and implicated his two accomplices. Jewels, including bracelets, brooches and rings valued at \$936 were found in his possession.

He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude and his two accomplices to three years each, and deportation from the French Concession.

Other sentences imposed by the French Mixed Court yesterday included fines varying from \$50 to \$100 imposed upon four Chinese householders in Route Tourance, for maintaining opium dens.

DR. M. KINDLER CONVICTED IN FRENCH COURT

Charge of Defrauding a Chinese

Dr. Max Kindler, a dentist, with offices at 33 Rue du Consulat, who was arrested on July 21 on the complaint of Dou Yu-seng, and charged with having defrauded him of \$12,000, was sentenced on Wednesday, by M. Crépin, the French Assessor, and Magistrate Nieh, in the French Mixed Court, to pay the plaintiff \$12,000, and a fine of \$600 to the Court with the alternative of six months in prison.

From the evidence given in the French Mixed Court yesterday morning it appears that he was associated with the plaintiff, Dou Yu-seng, in opening a social club in Boulevard de Montigny.

The club was Dr. Kindler's idea and Dou put up the necessary funds to lease the building and purchase the furniture. The original expenditure amounted to approximately \$8,000 and was to be repaid to Dou, from membership entrance fees and monthly dues.

The club was operated exclusively for the benefit and entertainment of Chinese. Several reports were made of the club's activities to the French police, who thereupon conducted an investigation, and ordered the club to be closed as a result of their findings. Prior to the closure, however, the plaintiff alleged that he had advanced to Dr. Kindler sums of money from time to time, on various pretexts, amounting to approximately \$12,000, which was the amount awarded him by yesterday's decision. Furthermore, the Court ordered that henceforth Dr. Kindler would be denied French protection.

PAWN SHOPS AND LOST PROPERTY

Pawnbrokers' Responsibilities and Property Owners' Liabilities

At the Mixed Court on Monday morning, before Mr. Kuan (Magistrate) and Mr. Blackburn (British Assessor), a case came up for hearing, adjourned from Saturday last, in which the Court's decision was sought with regard to the liability of the owner or the pawnbroker for the amount for which a lost or stolen brooch had been pawned with the latter.

Mr. J. E. Lemiere, who appeared on behalf of the pawnbroker, said that the matter had been before the Court last Saturday, when Capt. Ferrajolo, the Italian Assessor, had adjourned the case because British interests were involved, the owner of the brooch, Mr. Rees, objecting to make payment to the pawnbroker for property which was his own.

The evidence showed that on the 22nd instant the loss of a diamond and platinum brooch, valued at \$900, was reported to the Police and on the 25th instant a circular

was issued to the pawnshops giving particulars of the missing brooch. On the day that this circular was issued the pawnbroker, who held a first-class licence for his shop in Sinza Road, reported to the Police that the brooch had been pawned with him on the 13th instant for the sum of \$50. The pawnbroker had since been confronted with the servants of Mr. Rees' household, but could not identify any one of them as being the person who pawned the brooch.

Mr. Rees stated that he did not see why he should be compelled to pay for his own property. It must have been quite evident to the pawnbroker that the brooch was of foreign make and not likely to be the property of a Chinese. He pointed out the difference between the amount of the loan made by the pawnbroker and the value of the brooch, and suggested that the pawnbroker be questioned as to why he did not take steps and make more careful inquiry as to the actual ownership of the brooch before receiving it in pawn.

The pawnbroker was examined by the Court, after which it was announced that each party would have to pay half of the amount for which the brooch was pawned (\$25 each), the Assessor explaining the difference between the British and Chinese law with regard to pawnshops and pointing out that in this case there was no evidence to show that the pawnbroker had guilty knowledge that the brooch was stolen property.

The Assessor later remarked that in a charge in which foreign interests were claimed and it was desired that it should be tried before the Assessor of the foreign nationality claimed, application for such trial must be made before the case came on for hearing.

AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANK FRAUDS

Two Ledger Clerks Sent to Prison for Three Years: Smart Detective Work

After lengthy proceedings in the Mixed Court before Mr. Allman (American Assessor) and Magistrate Kuan, two ledger clerks employed by the American Oriental Banking Corporation were on Tuesday sentenced to three years' imprisonment for forgery. The accused were Tsang Tsu-ching and Tsu Ding-yu, and in the four cases against them, involving theft of \$5,100, they had forged the names of C. A. White, Carl Fiedler and Mrs. N. Kretova.

The proceedings disclosed smart work on the part of Det. Inspector Reeves who was called in to investigate. He found it necessary to search the accused and on Tsang he found a memo, done in foreign and Chinese words and figures, which Tsang protested was mere scribble and meant nothing. Upon close examination, however, the document was found to be a record of distribution of cash among seven people, the total amount being

exactly equal to the money of which the bank had been defrauded. The memo also contained a copy of Carl Fieldler's ledger account. For the purpose of the fraud, it was necessary that a false pass book should be written up and used, and the inference of the prosecution was that this copy was made by the accused for the purpose of filling out a duplicate pass book. It was proved that accused had obtained 25 pass books from the store keeper, and he was unable to account for them.

Obtaining a search warrant, Inspector Reeves visited Tsang's house and in a desk in his room found a package of blotters. Two only had been used, and these were face to face in the centre of the package. The detective slipped them into his pocket unobserved and upon returning to Central Station examined them before a mirror. In this way he read an impression of Carl Fieldler's signature on the blotter, as well as impressions of parts of words and figures which appeared on the forged cheque. The impressions were measured with instruments and correspondence with the forged cheques proved to be exact.

Accused, who were defended by Mr. N. E. Lurton, pleaded not guilty and Tsang tried to persuade the court that the incriminating memo was a piece of foolery. He desired to go into the country and in order to obtain permission from his aunt showed her the memo and explained that it represented some accounts which he had to collect.

Mr. W. S. Fleming conducted the prosecution.

THE ARMS SEIZURE AT A GARAGE

Further Proceedings at the Mixed Court: Serious Allegations by Police

The seizure of arms and opium at the Fei Lung Motor Garage, Bubbling Well Road, was the subject of further proceedings at the Mixed Court on Thursday, before Mr. Allman, American Assessor, and Magistrate Yui. The accused, Tsung Ah-kung, proprietor of the garage, and Tsung Nyu-tseung, his brother, were charged with being in possession of arms and opium, and also with using motor cars without licences. They had four lawyers appearing in their defence, Dr. O. Fischer, Mr. P. F. Faison, Mr. C. S. Franklin and Mr. H. R. Snyder, while Mr. R. C. Faithfull (also instructed by the defendants) held a watching brief. Mr. E. T. Maitland, Police legal adviser, conducted the prosecution.

At the outset, Mr. Franklin asked that the cases with regard to motor licences be referred to the Traffic Court. They had nothing to do with the question of arms and opium, and he could not see why they were not sent to the Traffic Court, unless the intention was to prejudice the defendants.

The court decided that the cases should be heard together.

FINDS BY THE POLICE.

Mr. Maitland, in opening the case for the prosecution, said there were four charges of driving cars without licences and two of keeping cars without licences, and the defendants were further charged with having arms and opium in their possession. Acting on instructions, the police kept watch in the neighbourhood of Brenan Road and the Rubicon, from 1.15 a.m. on January 5 until 1.15 a.m. on the 6th, and during that time six cars were noted. One was going east, other cars were stationary, waiting at the top of the Rubicon, by the creek, and remaining there a considerable time, and there were various cars, all belonging to the Fei Lung Garage, or under its control, going from Bubbling Well Road, where the garage was situated, to the Rubicon. In the case of two cars which remained stationary on the Brenan Road, an inspector went up and spoke to Tsung Ah-kung and asked why he was waiting there. There was no reply, and the inspector next asked, "Are you here to receive opium?" "Perhaps I am," the first accused replied. The seats had been taken out of the car to make more room. Later, another car was seen driving furiously along Yu Yuen Road, at between 40 and 50 miles an hour. It was found that defendants had used a number plate issued for an entirely different car.

On the morning of January 18, the police raided the garage and there found opium and arms. They also found a motor car number plate with No. 87 on one side and 78 on the other. It was matter for wonder that a *bona fide* motor garage should have such a plate in its possession. It was also curious to find opium and arms in a garage whose cars patrolled the roads, with wrong numbers, and one of the cars without seats, and waited in the early hours near the creek, with one of the defendants admitting that they might be waiting for opium. Whilst the police were on the premises, Tsung Ah-kung was seen to take documents from his pocket and tear them up. The pieces were collected and put together again, and one of the documents was found to be a contract with the Mauser Rifle and Ammunition Fabriken, Germany, for the supply of 10,000 Mauser rifles. The safe was taken to the police station and there opened, and among other things the police found a bomb, and a number of invoices. One of these was from the International Import & Export Agency, Boone Road, and was for 1,376 Russian rifles.

EXPLANATION READY BY DEFENDANTS.

Mr. Faison intimated that defendants were prepared to admit possession of the arms and opium and to make an explanation. This, he suggested, would so simplify the whole proceedings that they could be disposed of in five minutes.

To this suggestion Mr. Maitland replied that he wished to place the whole of the evidence before the court.

Mr. Franklin thought this was unnecessary, since the defendants were not charged with dealing in arms and opium. The prosecution could not charge them with one offence and attempt to prove them guilty of another.

The Assessor—The intention of the prosecution is to show motive, that defendants were not in innocent possession of the arms and opium.

POLICE SERGEANT'S EVIDENCE.

A Chinese police sergeant was then called and stated that he went on duty in Brenan Road at 1.15 on the morning of January 5, with instructions to pay attention to suspicious cars during the night. He saw car No. 1491 going westward towards the Rubicon.

Mr. Franklin interposed with the remark that there was no charge timed at 1.15 that morning. Counsel also pointed out that two of the other charges obviously related to the same car, having apparently been observed by different constables at different corners. On this principle, if they had passed 500 police and each had made a note, there would have been 500 charges.

Continuing, witness said there were three persons in the car. At 7.45 the same morning, he saw car No. 24 being driven by Tsung Ah-kung westward along Yu Yuen Road at from 35 to 40 miles an hour. It was a large car, a Cadillac.

Inspector Coghlan pointed out that licence No. 24 had been issued for a Ford car.

Witness went on to say that at 9.30 on the night of the 5th he saw car No. 6149 going westward along Yu Yuen Road, at 30 miles an hour, followed by a smaller car, in which was Tsung Ah-kung. At 12.15 a.m. three foreign officers, a Chinese detective, and witness went to the corner of Rubicon Road and Hung-jao Road, where two large cars were standing—No. 6149 and one without a number. Nothing was found in the cars when they were searched, but it was noted that the cushions were missing from the big car. One of the accused said they were waiting for a man from Soochow, but could not say where he was going to land. A foreigner asked if he was there to receive opium, and he made no answer.

Mr. Maitland—Did he not say, "Yes, I believe so?"

The Assessor—What was the conversation about opium?

Witness—The sergeant said: "You are not waiting here for a person, you must be waiting for opium," and there was no reply.

In answer to Dr. Fischer, witness said he had known the defendant Tsung Ah-kung, for some time, because he was the owner of the garage. He had not had any private dealings with defendant. Defendant had not lent him money—witness was sure of this.

AN OFFER TO CLEAR UP THE CASE.

Mr. Faison again suggested that he could put the defendants "on the stand" and so clear up these matters in a simple way and finish the case that morning.

Mr. Maitland—If the defendants are going to admit running these cars between their garage and the Rubicon in the early hours, with some cars waiting near the gunboats on the creek for over an hour, and that the cars were driven furiously and had false numbers, I will only call evidence as to the raid.

Mr. Snyder—We are not going to admit that they were trafficking in arms and opium.

Mr. Franklin pointed out that there was a good deal of passing to and fro from the garage to the defendants' automobile factory in Yu Yuen Road.

At this point the defendants were remanded for another special hearing next week, and Mr. Franklin asked that it be an early date. The defendants had the largest Chinese garage in Shanghai, he observed, and this charge hanging over them, especially at China New Year, would do them untold harm.

AMERICAN'S DEATH IN HONGKEW

Bar Boy of Portland Restaurant Acquitted on Charge of Inflicting Injury

At the Mixed Court on Thursday afternoon, Ah Tsao, a Chinese servant employed at the Portland Restaurant, at the corner of Seward and Nanjing Roads, was brought up on remand, charged with having on January 12 inflicted grievous bodily harm upon one Bernard Hurd, an American engineer, as a result of which the latter died.

Mr. E. T. Maitland appeared for the prosecution, and the accused was defended by Mr. J. W. Schoenfeld.

Mr. L. Kolchinsky, manager of the Portland Restaurant, gave evidence for the defence, which was corroborated by his wife. This was to the effect that on the evening of January 12 an American stranger came into the restaurant and made trouble with the boy. The boy was assaulted and Mrs. Kolchinsky, when coming downstairs saw that the boy's face was covered with blood. She sent him into the kitchen, and at the same time saw the foreigner leave the house by the front door. She then got some water, ice, and peroxide, and bathed the boy's face, after which her husband came into the kitchen and, after inquiring what was the matter, ordered the boy to go home. Witness remained in the kitchen for about half an hour after the foreigner had left the house, and the boy was in the kitchen during the whole of that time. Witness saw the boy leave the house to go home. Some time later the foreigner came back, and after mentioning that he wanted his \$5 back, apologized for having made trouble. This was about 8 p.m. and the boy had already left about 7 p.m. The foreigner then went away. He appeared to be drunk. Witness could not tell whether this

was the same foreigner who had assaulted the boy. She could not recognize his photograph and did not remember the colour of his hair or whether he was wearing a grey hat. The boy could not have left the kitchen and assaulted the foreigner while witness was getting the peroxide. When the assault was committed, witness did not call up the Police as she did not wish for further trouble. She did not read the newspapers, neither did her husband or Miss Bessie; she had no idea who the foreigner was, or what was his name.

The accused stated that he had been employed at the Portland Restaurant for about three months. He was in the restaurant about 6 p.m. on the 12th, when an American came in. The man was drunk and went to a small room in mistake for the lavatory. Witness pointed out the mistake, and the man kicked him behind and slapped him twice. Witness did not hit him back, and had nothing in his hand. The mistress then came downstairs and witness ran to the kitchen, locking the door. The mistress told him to remain there until the foreigner had gone. After remaining in the kitchen until his wounds had been dressed, he was told by the master to go home. He went home after 7 p.m. and the other occupants of the house saw him leave. After leaving the house, he never again saw the man who had hit him, nor did he see a ricksha and coolie waiting outside the door. He went home to Chusan Road by tram-car, paying three coppers. He remained at home during the remainder of the night, as his head was sore. He did not know if the American had red hair, or if he was wearing the hat produced in Court.

After hearing the addresses of counsel for the defence and the prosecution, the Court found that it had not been established beyond doubt that the accused was the person who had inflicted the injury which led to the death of Mr. Hurd, and therefore dismissed the charge.

THE TIENDONG ROAD MURDER TRIAL

Conviction of and Sentences on Accused

Three Chinese arrested in connexion with the murder which took place at the residence of a Japanese, No. 11 Tiendong Road, on the night of the 23rd instant, appeared at the Mixed Court on Tuesday. The accused are two brothers, one employed as a ricksha coolie, and an amah, the wife of the deceased, the two latter being servants at the house where the murder took place. The amah and ricksha coolie disappeared, but were traced within two days by the police, while the third man was arrested shortly afterwards and was found to be wearing the deceased's hat.

Mr. E. T. Maitland prosecuted, and Mr. R. C. Faithfull undertook to defend the accused.

From the opening statement by Mr. Maitland, it appeared that the deceased, Wong Dzung-shing, calling on his wife one night recently at her employer's house, found her in the company of one of the accused brothers, in circumstances which called for severe comment, and a quarrel ensued. Two or three days later, the ricksha coolie induced his brother to accompany him to the house and he did so, the prosecution alleging that the three accused entered when deceased was asleep and attacked him with the two Chinese swords which were afterwards found dripping with blood. One of the accused had his fingers cut, apparently done in the struggle. The two men made statements to the police admitting that they carried the body down into the alleyway outside the house and covered it with a bed quilt before leaving.

Accused Convicted

The trial was resumed at the Mixed Court on Wednesday morning.

The case for the prosecution having been closed on the previous day, the only evidence at yesterday's hearing was the statements of the accused.

After a brief retirement, the Court found that, on the evidence before it, it could come to no other conclusion than that the three accused had been concerned together in committing the murder.

Mr. Faithfull was asked if he had anything further to say on behalf of the accused before the Court passed sentence.

In reply, Mr. Faithfull said that he understood that the female accused had been in a pregnant condition for a period of six months. In such circumstances, it was the practice in England to postpone a capital sentence until after the birth of the child. He did not know whether a similar practice applied in Chinese procedure. He left that to the consideration of the Court.

The Assessor said that the two male prisoners would be sent to the Arsenal for execution. Sentence on the woman would be postponed until she had been examined as to her condition by the Mixed Court Medical Officer. He thought that a postponement of 24 hours would suffice. The Court would give sentence next day.

Female Sent to the Arsenal

On Thursday afternoon the amah was brought up for sentence.

After hearing the evidence of Dr. S. A. Ransom as to the woman's condition, the Court ordered that she be sent to the Arsenal for execution. Mr. Loh (the Magistrate) would write a letter informing the Chinese authorities that the woman is pregnant and cannot, according to Chinese law, be executed until at least 100 days after the birth of the child or after all possibility of its birth has passed.

NEWS FROM THE MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 2, 1923

Excerpts from Minutes.

Meeting of the Health Committee held on Monday, January 15, 1923, at 4.30 p.m.

Venereal Diseases.—A further letter from the General Secretary to the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases concerning the steps taken to carry out the recommendations of the Commission which visited Shanghai during 1920, is submitted, and, in connexion therewith, consideration is given to the recommendation by the Commissioner of Public Health that a free clinic for the foreign sea-faring population be formed at the General Hospital, under the charge of Dr. McKinstry, the V. D. Officer.

The Commissioner of Public Health states that, at present, a free venereal out-patients clinic is open at the General Hospital in the forenoons, but that it is not much attended by sea-farers; that the hour is unsuitable, and no special effort is made to inform shipping companies, masters and crews as to provision for treatment. With the approval of the Governors, he suggests that the out-patients department of the hospital be used for the proposed clinic, which would be open two or three days a week from 5 to 7 p.m. As this proposal accords with the Council's view, published in the Gazette of May 28, 1921, that the needs of the sea-faring population should receive adequate attention; and as the estimated cost is small, the Committee, after short deliberation, accords its approval. Towards conclusion of the discussion, the Commissioner of Public Health states that, if the proposed clinic meets with success, an estimate could be made of the average cost per head per visit and an experimental clinic for Chinese opened at the Isolation Hospital for Chinese, with charges based on that estimate.

Volunteer Corps.

Medical Officers.—Authority is given to the reorganization of the medical service of the Corps, in order that each unit may have a medical officer posted to it for duty in normal times to train its members in first-aid and stretcher duties, as well as to assume medical charge of the unit at camp and field exercises. These officers, whilst in other respects members of the unit to which they are posted, will be under the orders of the Senior Medical Officer of the Corps as regards their technical duties.

In accordance with this reorganization, the following medical officers of the Corps are posted to the units named:—

Machine Gun Company.—Major E. G. Gauntlett, C.B.E., D.S.O. (in addition to his duties as Senior

Medical Officer of the Corps).

Shanghai Scottish Company.—Captain H. C. Patrick.

Field Artillery Battery.—Captain N. H. Bolton.

The following to be Medical Officers and posted to the units named:—

Light Horse.—Dr. W. S. Parsons to be Captain.

Dr. J. L. Clarke to be Lieutenant.

Customs Company.—Dr. J. A. O'Driscoll to be Lieutenant.

American Company.—Dr. A. H. Swan to be Captain.

Japanese Company.—Dr. I. Kurahara to be Lieutenant.

Chinese Company.—Dr. W. L. New to be Lieutenant.

Medical officers posted to units will wear the uniform of the unit with the addition or substitution, as the case may be, of the Corps Medical Officers' badge (rod of Æsculapius, surmounted by S.V.C. star, and with "Omnia juncta in uno" on scroll beneath) on the lapels of the jacket, except in mess dress when they will wear exactly the same uniform as combatant officers.

Italian Company.—Captain V. Chieri resigns his Commission.

Road Extensions and Widenings.

Kiangwan Road.—Upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Public Works, the Council has approved the widening and improvement of this road from the North Szechuen Road corner to the end of that section of the road owned by the Council. The principle features of the scheme are as follows:—

Deviation of the present section of the road which runs through the Hongkew Park along the East side of the Swimming Pool, to the more direct route parallel with the Shanghai-Woosung Railway line, thereby eliminating the present tortuous course of the road where it enters the Park area. The width of the road where it runs along side the railway line will be 60-ft. The alteration in the line of the road necessitates removing the Parkkeeper's lodge, which lies across the new road line, to a position within the Park. The remaining section of the road will be increased to a width of approximately 75-ft., by incorporation within the road area of a strip of land from the Park, and the setting back some 23-ft. of the Southern end of the boundary wall of the Public School for Boys. The existing line of poplar trees along the present Northern boundary of that section of the road which runs in a north-westerly direction along the side of the Park, will not require removing, and will remain in line down the centre

of the road. The existing green spaces on the first section of the road will not be interfered with.

Great Western Road Extension.

—The following correspondence is published for general information:—

Shanghai, January 3, 1923.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose, for any observations which you may wish to make, translation of three communications which I have received from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs on the subject of the construction by the Municipal Council of a road in the neighbourhood of Fa Wha Village outside Settlement limits.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. DE' ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy
and Senior Consul.

H. G. SIMMS, Esq.,
Chairman, Municipal Council.

(COPY).

Commissioner for Foreign Affairs
to Senior Consul.

Shanghai, November 25, 1922.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I am in receipt of a telegram from the Shanghai District Magistrate to the following effect:—

"Li Hung-chu, *chingtung* of the Fa Hua Hsiang Village, reported on the 20th instant to the following effect:—

"Hsu Yu-chi and Sheng Liang-mei, *tutung* and *tipao* of the north 12th *tu* of the 28th *pao*, and Yang Shu-chin, *tutung* of the east 7th *tu* of the 28th *pao*, have reported personally that the British Municipal Council suddenly sent their workers a short time ago and widened by ten *ch'ih* the boundary lines of a certain road in these *tu* which was formerly marked out but not constructed and erected boundary stones, an encroachment of some 70 *ch'ih* of land was then included in the new boundaries. It seemed from their plan that the work of construction would soon be commenced.

The road in question has been named the Great Western Road (Extension) beginning from the north half *tu* of north 12th *tu* at Edinburgh Road and terminating at Warren Road. The place is entirely Chinese territory and the British Municipal Council have no right to build the road to interfere with our sovereign rights. I beg to report the above in order that you (Shanghai Magistrate) may request the Special Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Kiangsu to prevent by vigorous measures the construction of the road in order to uphold our sovereign rights

and maintain the life of the people understood."

After the receipt of the above report I received a petition from Yang Ming-teh, *kunpao* of the east 7th *tu* including Hsu Yu-chi to the same effect. The *chingtung* of the Fa Hua Hsiang Village also called at my *yamen* and stated that with reference to the unauthorized construction of the road by the Municipal Council he communicated with engineer and had his promise to stop the work, but the work on the road was not actually stopped as promised, public feeling was much excited and, it was feared, troubles would ensue. He urged that the matter be taken up without delay.

On referring to my archives, I found that in January of the 7th year (1918) this office received reports from the *chingtung* of the Fa Hua Hsiang and Pu Sung Shih Village; these were communicated to you with a request to prevent the construction of the road. Being now in receipt of the reports above quoted, I feel obliged to submit them by a telegram for your consideration with the request that you will be kind enough to communicate immediately with the Senior Consul requesting him to direct the Municipal Council to stop at once their work on the construction of the road in order to maintain our sovereign rights in accordance with public opinion."

I (Commissioner for Foreign Affairs) also received a letter from the Woosung Shanghai Constabulary to the following effect:—

"Some three hundred labourers were found engaged in the construction of a road north to the Fa Hua Village. From inquiries it was found that they were sent there to construct the road by the Municipal Council. The Officer-in-Charge of the 3rd branch police station of the 2nd Division ordered the British Engineer who was there supervising the labourers to stop the work and reported the matter to the Constabulary in order to take it up with the foreign authorities."

On referring to my archives I found that originally the Shanghai District Magistrate reported that the Municipal Council had erected without due permission a number of road boundary stones beyond the Settlement limits with an intention of constructing a road and requested that the act be prevented. This was duly communicated to your predecessor by the former Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Sah, and later Mr. Chen. It is beyond our comprehension why after a number of years the work is suddenly recommenced. This should of course be ordered to be stopped in order to report our sovereign rights. I have, therefore, the honour to request that you will direct the Municipal Council to stop at once their work of construction of the road there. This is very important.

Awaiting the favour of a reply.

I have, etc.,

HUANG SHOU-TZE,
Acting Secretary.

(Copy).

Commissioner for Foreign Affairs
to Senior Consul.

Shanghai, December 7, 1922.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I am in receipt of a despatch from the Shanghai District Magistrate to the following effects:—

"Li Hung-chu, *chingtung* of Fa Hua Hsiang, write as follows:—

"With reference to the British Municipal Council's sudden transgression of the boundary limits and construction of a road in the north 12th *tu* and the 7th *tu* of the 28th *pao* in his region, I had the honour to submit reports on the 18th and 22nd instant.

The *tutung* and *tipao* of the north 12th *tu* called this evening (the 23rd) and stated as follows:—

"Yesterday we saw the police of Fa Hua village drive all workmen out of the 7th *tu* into the land of the 12th *tu* where gathering together they proceeded to fill in the Tsao Chia Pang Creek lying to the north west of the Chang Chia Chai. The inhabitants there felt angry but dared not raise a voice. The police were then questioned why they did not also expel the workers from the land of the 12th *tu* and they answered that the latter *tu* was under the jurisdiction of the police of the Poi Hsin Ching. The road as its marked boundaries indicated, would sacrifice numberless grave yards and if the graves were destroyed, it would cause disturbances and serious troubles, in which the *tutung* and *tipao* cannot be held responsible.

The Municipal Council's act in rushing into the construction of this road is very far from what would be expected from an enlightened nation. It is therefore requested that the District Magistrate would be kind enough to take vigorous steps to prevent the act in order to secure our sovereign rights.

Further, there is a rumour current that someone has signed and sealed (a land deed with the Municipal Council) under a false name. There may possibly be some truth in this but as I always carry my official chop of *Chingtung* on me and have never parted with it, and it is unlikely that there exists another chop of the same form, I should be obliged, if you, the District Magistrate, would kindly have the whole matter investigated thoroughly and dealt with properly in order to dispel suspicion and maintain my reputation. This is a matter of great urgency and early action will be deeply appreciated."

Yang Shu-chin, *tutung* of the east 7th *tu* of the 28th *pao* has also made representations in the same sense.

With regard to the Municipal Council's transgression of the boundary limits and construction of a road in the north 12th *tu* and

east 7th *tu* of the 28th *pao*, I have had the honour already to address you by telegraph and despatch transmitting various reports from the *chingtungs* of Fa Hua Hsiang and Pu Sung Shih and requesting you to prevent the Council from building the road.

Being now in receipt of the above communications, I feel it my duty to transmit the same for your consideration.

I have requested the Woosung-Shanghai Constabulary to follow the precedent of 1918 and to direct their subordinates responsible for the district to make verbal protest against the construction of the road, and on the other hand I have directed the Chief of the District Police Department to trace and to arrest the persons who have signed under a false name.

With regard to this case I had the honour to address you letters transmitting first a telegram from the Shanghai District Magistrate and a letter from the Woosung-Shanghai Constabulary, and later a despatch from the same Magistrate.

The place referred to is Chinese territory and therefore the Municipal Council must not carry out work there. As the *chingtungs* of the locality have unanimously requested the District Magistrate to prevent the work, the Municipal Council should of course stop immediately their work in order to respect the boundary limits and comply with public opinion.

Being now in receipt of the above quoted despatch, I feel obliged to request you once more to direct the Municipal Council to suspend their work there without further delay.

Awaiting the favour of a reply.

I have, etc.,

(HSU YUAN),

HUANG SHOU-TZO,
Acting Secretary.

(Copy).

Hsu Yuan, Commissioner for
Foreign Affairs, to Senior Consul.

Shanghai, December 22, 1922.

SIR,—With reference to the Municipal Council's transgression of the boundary limits and construction of a road to the north of Fa Hua village, I had the honour to communicate to you the letters and despatches received from the Woosung-Shanghai Constabulary and the Shanghai District Magistrate with the request that you would issue instructions to stop immediately the work of construction of the road.

I have now received instructions from the Civil Governor of Kiangsu and a letter from the Garrison Commissioner of Sungkiang and Shanghai desiring me to prevent the construction of the road, and when I was preparing to communicate this to you, I received a further letter from the Chief of the Woosung-Shanghai Constabulary to the following effects:

"The Officer-in-Charge of the 3rd branch police station of the 2nd Division reports that acting under instructions he, assisted by a detachment of police, repeatedly visited the place and used

peaceful argument to prevent construction of the work pending a settlement of the question. But the workmen here, who were very numerous, absolutely and resolutely refused to listen to reason and the police had no means of preventing them from going on with the work. The British Municipal Council, who transgressed the boundary limits to construct the road, should, of course, on being approached by your good office on substantial grounds, quietly await a settlement of the question and not carry on their work without taking any notice.

Being in receipt of the report quoted above, we feel obliged to address you once more on the subject and have the honour to request you to push on our cause without delay in order to maintain our sovereign rights."

I have, therefore, the honour to request you to direct the Municipal Council to suspend at once their activities.

Awaiting the favour of a reply.

I have, etc.,

(Sgd.) HSU YUAN.

Council Room,

Shanghai, January 18, 1923.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6—AI of January 3, transmitting translations of three communications from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs on the subject of the construction by the Council of a road in the neighbourhood of Fa Wha Village outside Settlement Limits.

In reply, I have the honour to inform you that, in 1918, acting under the powers conferred on it by Land Regulation VI, the Council essayed to make arrangements with the land owners concerned to permit of the construction of a road in extension of the Great Western Road from its junction with Edinburgh Road to the junction of Hungjao and Warren Roads. Negotiations for the purchase of the requisite land were opened, but the Council found it impossible to carry out the project at that time because of the objection of one particular land owner through whose property the line of the road was scheduled to pass.

During the last year or two, however, with the rapid residential development of the district west of Bubbling Well, the extraordinary rise in land values, and the great increase in vehicular traffic with consequent congestion and demand for further road facilities, the need for the projected road has become so evident that, rather than further delay its construction, the Council decided, after due consideration, to amend its line somewhat so as to avoid having to pass through the land of the objecting owner. No difficulty whatever was experienced with the owners of land on the new line of the road, who, on the contrary, welcomed the prospect of proper access to their properties.

The necessary purchases of land to enable the completion of the

road throughout its length were concluded in November last and road making commenced. Almost immediately, the Council learnt that a petition against the carrying out of the road was being prepared at the instance of recalcitrant residents of Fa Wha Village, whose land holdings are not actually contiguous to the new road and who are not therefore directly interested in the matter. It is presumed therefore that the protests now made against the construction of the road in question are based upon such petition and that they have been lodged by the Chinese Authorities concerned under a misapprehension and in ignorance of the fact that the land required to enable construction of the road has been duly bought and paid for in full by the Council and that the Council's action in the matter has been taken in accordance with the powers vested in it under Land Regulation VI and is therefore quite regular. In this connexion it may perhaps be well to mention that excluding the Great Western Road Extension, the Council at present owns 19½ miles of roads in the Western District beyond the Settlement boundary acquired and laid out under the powers referred to.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. SIMMS,

Chairman.

N. U. COMM. G' DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy
and Senior Consul.

that a road has been constructed through your school site at the corner of Warren and Hungjao Roads without your having been consulted.

In reply, I am to state that negotiations for the acquisition of the road were placed in the hands of a Chinese Committee representing the District through which the road passes. It is to be regretted that the School Authorities were not consulted but the said Committee will no doubt in due course explain the matter fully to you and compensate the owners of the land appropriated for road purposes when the exact area is ascertained.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. H. LEWIS,

Assistant Secretary.

The PRINCIPAL,

Sze Peng School, Fahwa.

Permanent Education Committee.

The following is the Report to the Council on the Annual Inspection of Schools for 1922, drawn up by the Permanent Education Committee. The Report bears evidence of the continual care and attention to educational matters given by the Committee. The various suggestions made will, in due course, receive the Council's detailed consideration:—

Annual Inspection of Schools 1922.

The regular annual inspection of Municipal Schools and schools receiving grants-in-aid was carried out by the Permanent Education Committee according to the following schedule:

Date	Time	School	Location
1. Tuesday, November 21	2 p.m.	Public School for Girls (Branch)	Avenue Road
	2.45 p.m.	Polytechnic School	Kwangse Road
	3.30 p.m.	St. Joseph's Institution	Rue Montauban
2. Thursday, November 23	2 p.m.	Ellis Kadoorie School	Carter Road
	3 p.m.	Public School for Chinese	Elgin Road
3. Tuesday, November 28	11.30 a.m.	Public School for Girls (Preparatory)	Kungping Road
	2.00 p.m.	Thomas Hanbury School for Boys and Indian School	Haskell Road
4. Thursday, November 30	2.15 p.m.	Public School for Girls	Boone Road
	3.15 p.m.	Nieh Chih Kuei School	Baikal Road
5. Tuesday, December 5	2.00 p.m.	Jewish School	Whangpoo Road
	2.45 p.m.	Thomas Hanbury School for Girls	Boone Road
6. Thursday, December 7	2 p.m.	Public School for Boys	N. Szechuen Road
7. Tuesday, December 12	2 p.m.	St. Francis Xavier's College	Nanzing Road
	3 p.m.	Institution of the Holy Family	N. Honan Road

Rough translation of note from Sze Peng School, Fahwa, to the Council. 8/12/22.

The writer says that only yesterday he received information that the Council is building a road through the school site at the corner of Warren and Hungjao Road. The writer says that the principal of the school was not consulted before construction of the road was begun, nor had anyone been sent to negotiate with the writer. This cannot be allowed, and he asks that the road work be stopped forthwith, also that the road boundary stones be removed.

Council Room,

Shanghai, January 6, 1923.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated December 8, 1922, stating

I.—Municipal Public Schools for European Children.

Public School for Boys.—The Council has reason to be proud of this excellent school. The Headmaster has gathered about him a fine corps of teachers who take personal interest in the boys, and willingly give their spare time to extra-curriculum activities. We would like to make the following suggestions in the way of further improvement:

1. Some definite plans should be formulated for the development of the school museum of natural history, and for the enlargement of the library. Nature study, and good reading add to the enjoyment of life and play an important part in a sound education.

2. The shelter in the playground, now seldom used, and generally deserted, we were told, even in bad weather, might well be converted into a fives court, thus adding materially to the equipment for physical exercise.

3. Inasmuch as the building contains valuable apparatus and equipment, some provision should be made by which the school keeper might reside on the premises. When the new wing is added to the school, quarters for Mr. Parkes should be provided.

Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.—The new wing is nearing completion, and, when finished, will provide the much needed assembly hall and offices. It is proposed to add a "Sloyd School" to the curriculum, and the tools for this purpose have already been presented by interested friends. The Headmaster plans to add this subject to the regular time table. If these classes are to be made available for the boys of other schools in the Settlement, we are of the opinion that they should be conducted after the regular school hours. The expenses connected with the undertaking will amount to \$3,000 per annum, and the subject will be charged for as an "Extra."

Some of the members of the Committee are of the opinion that students of the class attending this school could profitably spend more time in the study of Chinese and that a knowledge of the language would be useful to them in their future life. If we understood correctly, only a half an hour a week is now devoted to that purpose. The School for Indian Children is serving a useful purpose. We think it is wise to carry it on as a separate department in a separate building.

Public School for Girls, Boone Road.—It would be advisable to see if something could not be done to improve the lighting of the hall and the class rooms on the north side of the building. As it is at present a one storied building, this might be done by inserting glass in the roof over the insufficiently lighted rooms. We think if these school rooms were made more cheerful it would have a good psychological influence on the pupils and make their work more attractive. We would call attention to the fact that at present the school is heated by stoves in the class rooms, and we would recommend a central heating plant in place of the out-of-date method now in use.

Thomas Hanbury School for Girls.—As has been repeatedly pointed out in previous reports, the building is not well adapted to school purposes. The place suffers from overcrowding, and the children are obliged to use the dining room for play in cold or wet weather. We congratulate the Headmistress on the general orderliness of the rooms and on the efficiency with which the work is carried on under somewhat difficult circumstances. We could not per-

ceive much difference between the class of children attending this school and the Public School for Girls on Boone Road, and there should be no difficulty in combining the higher classes of the two schools—the boarders in the Thomas Hanbury School attending the School in Boone Road as day-pupils. We were impressed by the excellence of the singing, as taught in this school.

School for Girls on Avenue Road.—Inasmuch as this school is soon to be removed to the new site on Yu Yuen Road, it is unnecessary to make extended comments. We would call attention to the fact that the urinals used for the small boys require renewal. Porcelain should be supplied in the place of iron buckets, and the place should be kept cleaner.

Preparatory School on Kung-ping Road.—The house and grounds are delightful and there is adequate accommodation for the present number of pupils. The 300 per month in rent seems a large sum to pay for the education of about fifty small children. This may be partly justified by the fact that in the wing of the building temporary living quarters are provided for school mistresses.

II.—Public Schools for Chinese.

Elgin Road School.—The school appears to be in excellent condition, and Mr. Bailey evidently makes a good vice-principal. We noticed that in the teaching of English to Chinese pupils there did not appear to be any uniform system. In one school we found Graybill's Excellent Series of books being used and in another school, the direct method was employed.

It would also seem as if foreign geography was taught more than the geography of China. A Chinese pupil should become thoroughly acquainted with the geography of his own country.

Ellis Kadoorie School.—The new extension with covered playground will improve an already efficient school. In regard to discipline, this is one of the Council's best schools and should be highly commended.

Polytechnic School for Chinese.—At present the title is a misnomer, but the future of the school will be considered by the Education Commission. At the present time it is doing the same work as the other schools for Chinese. The temporary buildings have served well. It seemed as if the boys attending this school were neater in appearance than those found in the other schools. The school is badly handicapped for want of a good playground.

Nieh Chih Kuei School.—The new wing is nearing completion, and this will provide rooms for manual training and teachers common room. More space will be available in the main building for ordinary class room purposes. The manual train-

ing is taught after the close of the regular school hours, but the pupils appear to be keen to take the work. Before work of this character is taken up at the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, it might be well to get Mr. Kershaw's views on the subject.

There are two matters of importance in connexion with all the schools for Chinese, to which we would call attention.

1. The first is in regard to the co-ordination of the schools. At present there seems to be waste and duplication connected with the instruction of the higher forms. This, however, is a matter to be considered by the Educational Commission.

2. The second is that no provision is made for the medical inspection of the pupils. It must be quite impossible for the headmasters to know much about the physical condition of the pupils they admit. There should certainly be an examination in regard to the eyes of the pupils. Only a few wore spectacles, and we found ourselves wondering how many needed to wear them, and how many were afflicted with trachoma. Chinese doctors who have been trained in western medicine could be secured for a moderate remuneration to carry out this medical inspection at the beginning of each term.

III Schools receiving Grants-in-aid.—It is unnecessary to speak in detail of these four schools, St. Xavier's School, St. Joseph's, The Institution of the Holy Family, and the Jewish School. The grants undoubtedly provide an education for children who are orphans or whose families are too poor to pay tuition fees. At the same time, it would seem difficult to determine just where the line should be drawn in making such grants. Unless the Council wishes to launch out on a new policy in regard to this matter, it might be worth while to consider whether it might not be possible to provide a free school which would be entirely under the control of the Council and which would meet the need of this class. Here we are touching on a subject that belongs more properly to the Education Commission. In regard to the Jewish School, we are still of the opinion that the rich Jewish Community should be urged to provide better quarters. The place is too crowded, stuffy and shabby, and there is absolutely no playground. The Headmaster does his best under serious limitations.

In concluding our report we would say that we consider that the Council has built up and is maintaining schools of which any community might justly be proud. Care must be taken to see that future development is planned for wisely. The present is an opportune time for the meeting of the Education Commission, and a good deal will depend upon the conclusions at which it arrives.



The Book Page

BOOK NOTES AND NEWS

At Messrs. Sotheby's recently £700 was paid by Mr. Quaritch for a first edition of Gray's "Elegy," £145 for a collection of 45 Boswell letters, £115 for a collection of letters by or relating to Gainsborough, £135 for a lot that included an MS. diary of Captain Alexander Howe, R.N., kept during Captain Cook's last voyage, and £114 and £66 respectively for three poems and one letter in the autograph of Robert Burns. Among other good prices recorded was £285 (Mr. L. C. Harper, of New York) for a first edition of Bunyan's autobiography, "Grace Abounding," 1666. The twelfth edition of "The Pilgrim's Progress," 1689, fetched £75. A defective and incomplete copy of the First Folio Shakespeare was sold for £200.

Japanese students are avid readers of books on political economy. There is a large demand in Japan for English books on the subject. The reason given is that the Japanese are considerably behind Europe in the study of economic ideas, with the result that few books are written by Japanese, and, further, that trade is much less organized than in the West. "Language: Its Nature, Development, and Origin," by Professor Jefferson, is bought largely in Japan.

An attempt to re-examine the nature of law and its place in human development is made in a work entitled "Primitive Ordeal and Modern Law," by Hugh Goitein (Messrs. Allen and Unwin). Much recent research in many fields has been laid under contribution, more especially in psychology, anthropology, and classical archaeology.

Mr. Gilbert Coleridge has a new book in preparation with Messrs. Fisher Unwin, entitled "Pan's People: The Lure of Little Beasts"—essays about the smaller inhabitants of the animal world, from mice and the domestic cat to wolves and cormorants.

LADY SUSAN TOWNLEY LOOKS BACK

"INDISCRETIONS" OF LADY SUSAN. By Lady Susan Townley. Thornton, Butterworth, Limited. 21/- net.

It is not until the last chapter of six pages that one understands the title of this extraordinarily interesting book. The authoress begins this chapter with the words:

"I have been in fifty minds about writing this last chapter, because in it I must justify the title of my book.

It is only fair, however, to my husband that I should state how it came about that I unwittingly checked a career which, judged upon its own merits, ought admittedly to have had a brilliant ending."

She goes on to tell us how Sir Walter Townley, after the war's end, went to London to learn what his future prospects were; and was informed by the Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs "that it was useless for him to count upon the future, as, although his own record was first rate, the indiscretions of Lady Susan had made it impossible to advance him further in the service."

So, at the end of the book, we find that the title of it is a bitter quotation of this unhappily worded message; that Lady Susan writes the full record of her most interesting and useful life and gives it, out of her wounded spirit, the name of "Indiscretions." In no word in the whole of the rest of the book is there the faintest hint of bitterness. And one cannot help wondering whether the last chapter, even so carefully and delicately controlled, as it is, was worth it. Lady Susan Townley's reputation cannot be affected by Horatio Bottomley or any of the yellow press. One feels that her book will be known as "The Autobiography of Lady Susan Townley," and, as such will rank with the great biographical works of our generation.

Not a page of this record of a brilliant career of 23 years but is full of stimulating interest. The titles of the chapters show the wide range of her husband's and her own activities, and excite the readers' interest from the outset. "Lisbon," "Berlin," "Rome," "Constantinople," "In the Holy Land," "America," "The Argentine," "Bucharest," "Persia," "Belgium," "Holland." To have not merely visited, but lived for some years in each of these capitals and countries and to have been on terms of intimate friendship with the reigning monarchs and great men and women of all of them, makes up a record which might well be the envy of all her readers; but that Lady Susan tells of it all in so simple and artistic a manner that we feel we share her life and her acquaintance the world over.

SIDETRACKING THE KAISER.

Of politics as such there is very little in the book. But the few records of diplomatic workings in social life are very interesting. Especially so is the story, told in the chapter headed "Berlin," of how Cecil Rhodes, fearing German interference in the Cape-to-Cairo railway, deliberately headed the Kaiser off his schemes for African trade development by being apparently unguardedly enthusiastic about the potential granaries of

Mesopotamia and the obvious railroad route through Bagdad. This was at a dinner given in 1899 at the British Embassy in Berlin to the Kaiser, at which Cecil Rhodes was the guest of honour asked to meet him. After the ladies retired Rhodes and the Emperor fell into animated conversation. Before leaving Rhodes whispered to Lady Susan "Thank God, I believe I have done the trick. I have sidetracked him out of Africa!" And the Kaiser, who "was pensive" after Rhodes' departure, said to her, before he went, "If I had a man like Rhodes to carry out my schemes, I should be the greatest Emperor in the world." Lady Susan says: "I am convinced that at that moment was born the idea of the Bagdad-Bahn."

For the most part the book records the authoress's relations with the great people of the lands in which she has lived. Such as the teas with Tse-Hsi, the late Empress-Dowager of China, in Peking, dinners with Roosevelt and Taft at Washington, talks at the sofa of Carmen Silva at Bucharest, with the fifteen-year old Shah of Persia at Teheran (who told his interpreter to tell her that "he hoped she would come and see him again, as it was the only foreign audience he had ever enjoyed.") From Teheran in 1913 she made a quick journey to London. "I had undertaken," she says, "to deliver certain despatches from my husband to the Foreign Office, and determined to acquit myself of my mission in the shortest possible time. I did the journey from door to door in eight nights. It was at that time, and may still be, a world record." This journey and the return, as related by Lady Susan, makes an exciting and amusing tale.

In the beginning of 1917 Sir Walter Townley was appointed Minister at The Hague and he and Lady Susan worked hard there till the end of the war.

During the years of Sir Walter's service abroad the maintenance of easy friendliness in diplomatic relations was by no means always a simple matter. And, though Lady Susan does not touch upon this aspect of her own career, one feels, through her simple stories of social and domestic life, of cooks and queens, chauffeurs and Emperors, that no situation was beyond her delicate and, withal, straightforward and human, handling. She has insight, sympathy, understanding and humour; and, above all, she inspires trust. One feels that all Englishwomen who know her or know of her must be proud to have had her to represent them in the foreign countries and courts, where she held the honour and integrity of her country so high. That is why, coming to the end of

her record, it is a little painful to think she feels under a necessity to refute any mean aspersions on her activities. Her country is in her debt. She has done 25 years brilliant service; and her record of it makes a brilliant book.

JOHN LOFTING.

MRS. ASQUITH IN HIGHER VEIN

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MARGOT ASQUITH. Book II. Thornton Butterworth, Limited, 25/- net.

After the first book of Mrs. Asquith's Autobiography we should be prepared for all the unusual matter in this, the second volume. But we still get that sense of bewilderment which the first book left us. The authoress can no longer shock us, it is true. Her intimate details of people's private lives, especially of her own, do not take us by surprise. The bewilderment is caused by the extraordinary unevenness, disjointedness, even incoherence of the work. This effect is produced to a large extent by the great number and length of the quotations from her diary. The method has the advantage of leading to a greater faithfulness and accuracy than a reliance upon memory could obtain. But the very difficult task of joining up the quoted records has not been performed with such even flow as to produce a consecutive story. It halts at intervals, and, in this respect, is not so carefully done as was the first book. Then, again, the personal details seem to have lost their piquancy. The same kind of intimate setting is so frequently used as constantly to irritate and at times, exasperate the reader. This result is emphasized by these personal by-products having, apparently, in the authoress's mind, an even greater importance than the events recorded. The title of the book to a large extent disarms criticism on this point. A biography should certainly record events principally from the point of view of their reaction upon the mind of the subject of the exposition. At the same time it is not, perhaps, unnatural to imagine that such events as the death and burial of King Edward the Seventh and the victories and reverses of the Great War were not staged solely for the purpose of providing emotion in Mrs. Asquith. The obvious accusation of egotism does not quite explain it all. The suspicion grows, as one gets towards the end of the book, that the reason is to be attributed to something much more serious—the lack of a sense of humour.

So much for the carping part of the criticism. It remains to be said that the last chapters of this book are better than anything in the earlier volume.

At the beginning of Chapter IX, entitled "The Coalition," before treating of some of the events which led up to her husband's resignation and the downfall of his party, Mrs. Asquith says:

This is a matter of such delicacy that for obvious reasons I shall not

always be able to give the names of those chiefly concerned, nor shall I deal in any great detail with the matter. There is a common saying that public opinion is usually right, backed by the proverb: "There is no smoke without fire," but, judging by my own experience, I can only say I have found the reverse to be true: there is always a great deal of smoke and very little fire.

Since the days of Pilate, the populace shout for the wrong man and you need only observe the transitoriness of fashion or of fame to see how little public opinion is worthy of consideration.

And from that point to the end of the book she performs a very remarkable feat. It is obviously quite unconsciously done; for the words have the true ring of sincerity and faith. Whatever the readers' political bias, if any, the calm, fine control of these last chapters must compel his admiration. They are, of course, a championship of her husband and his policy and his friends; and Mrs. Asquith is a splendid champion. She hits hard, indeed, and often, but she always hits high. She stoops to no expression of personal animus. Very little consideration of the provocation she was under will show what an extraordinarily fine attitude she takes. In spite of her passionate devotion to her husband, (which she is never at any pains to hide), her absolute faith in the ideals he stands for is shown as personal conviction. And so one forgets the irritations of some of the earlier chapters for the fine work of the latter part. It is splendidly done.

JOHN LOFTING.

THE HOT SPRINGS OF JAPAN

A New and Complete Guide Book

The Hot Springs of Japan. Issued by the Japanese Government Railways, Tokio, 1922. Price: 7 yen.

The visitor to Japan rarely misses a chance of visiting the famous hot and cold springs of that country. One thing, however, has been lacking in connexion with these visits, and that is, information. True, the Japanese Government Railways have issued books on South-western and North-eastern Japan, but these contain only hazy descriptions of these wonderful springs, and other writers have published various works, but even these fail to give all the information that is given in this new book "The Hot Springs of Japan."

The latest book is more than a guide book: it contains voluminous information that will be found extremely useful by tourists. It contains 504 pages, 196 illustrations, 15 maps and two lithographs in colours. Descriptions are given of the principal cold springs as well as the hot springs, and of the numerous springs in Korea, Formosa and south Manchuria.

Under the direction of Mr. Frederic de Garis, chief of the Department of Publicity, the book is extremely well written and classified. The mineral springs are divided into two groups, i.e., the

northern section and the southern section. Locations of the mineral springs of each group are designated according to the railway which would have to be taken to reach them, and a description of the principal springs along the various lines are given. Springs are classified according to their chemical basis or composition, their curative values, and their radio-activity, etc., and are divided into six groups: simple thermal, acid, carbonated, salt, sulphur and iron.

The distinction between hot and cold springs is based on the average bodily temperature of 37° centigrade or 98.6° Fahrenheit, those above these figures at their origin being classed as hot springs and those below as cold springs. The full and detailed analysis of the chemical composition of each spring is omitted as being of no interest to the average tourist. The predominating chemicals of some of the more prominent springs, however, are given.

A mass of information is given which will surely be appreciated by readers and tourists. Those who wish to visit Japan for health reasons will find the chapter on the kinds of baths and their uses especially useful, while the casual tourist should read the information given under the heading of Japanese inns and find it most instructive. We can heartily recommend this book.—W.H.C.

THE CRIME OF IDLENESS

Anthony Patch is a modern New York exquisite and dilettante, an heir to great riches. He falls in love with Gloria, a girl of spirit, who lives for her own beauty. The clashes of their personalities after marriage lead to domestic "scenes," and their moral indolence, weakened by fast and showy living, cannot overcome the shadows which deepen between them. The loss of Anthony's expectations, service in a war training camp, and a disastrous flirtation, bring out the essential weakness of his character—everything that should steel it merely breaks through his will. The characters of this hopeless degenerate and of his wife are keenly analysed and relentlessly traced by Mr. F. Scott Fitzgerald in "The Beautiful and Damned" (Collins, Sons, and Co., 7s. 6d. net).

Mr. Fitzgerald has borrowed Mr. Compton Mackenzie's microscope, but he has adjusted the focus to an even more intense and minute clarity. The story is told in tense and stabbing English. Every character lives and could be recognised. The technique is well knit, and the tragedy marches to its finality with all fitting sense of the inevitable—although the actual ending, in point of fact, leaves just a little too much to the imagination of the reader. The pages abound with illuminating similes, telling word-pictures, with an epigram. This ruthless study of the crime of idleness ranks among the most interesting of the season's novels.



TALKS WITH STATUES

Sir Harry S. Parkes, G. C. M.G.,
K. C. B.

By Elizabeth Pepys.

"Stop, look, listen!" the statue on the Bund facing Nanking Road seems to say. It holds one up even more effectively than the Sikh and Chinese police control the traffic at that busy corner. We gather that the late Sir Harry, standing there bareheaded, one hand stretched out in oratorical gesture, the other holding sheets of manuscript, was one to command attention.

We stop. We look. We read that Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary served in Japan from 1865-1883 and in China from 1883 to his death in Peking on March 22, 1885, aged 57, and that this statue was erected by the foreign residents in China as a mark of their respect for his character and their appreciation of his public services.

We look again, marvelling at the unruffled dignity of the frock coat, unstirred by the breeze, at the strength and sureness that animates the figure. With his luxuriant Dundrearys and hair thick except above the temples he hardly looks his 57 years. We listen again, and hearing nothing are minded to ask for his manuscript for publication on the Woman's Page, and retire. But yes, he seems conscious of our presence, so we cough loudly and finally begin: "Pardon us, Sir Harry, but is it really true that you left school when you were 13 and at 16 began your public service as interpreter for Mr. Alcock, the Consul in Amoy and Foochow?"

The statue unbends with a charming grace: "Why, yes, and when I came up here to Shanghai with him in 1846 there were only 120 Europeans living here. Those were the days for hunters—ringnecked pheasants, right up to the city wall or even inside our gardens, snipe, quail and wildfowl all within gunshot, while as for travelling we never carried money round Shanghai or its environs—any chit went."

"But Sir Harry," we venture, "It wasn't all like that was it? After you secured Kowloon for the colony, wasn't there some trouble about the Arrow?"

The statue grows some inches taller and its metal stiffens visibly. "Regrettable incident in a series of events which had to be firmly dealt with," he says while we mentally apply to him Michie's epithets, "Single-minded and courageous."

"And did Governor-General Huang really offer \$30,000 for your head when you were Commissioner at Canton?"

"Why yes, he did me the honour of estimating my value at that figure," smiles the statue, "and when I was taken prisoner at Tungchow, I thought somebody might be going to get that cumsha after all. And it was rather exciting later when I was attacked in Japan on my way to the Palace of the Mikado. Yes. I cannot complain, I have had my share of excitement."

"But don't you sometimes wish, Sir Harry, that you might have your share in shaping the policy of Britain in China to-day?"

"No," shouted the statue, "Never! I was always one for action and



READY FOR SKATING.

while the development of affairs to-day is on a larger scale, I must say that I like things a little livelier. Life as I see it from this pedestal is all very interesting, but I must say I'm glad I could be here with the foreign pioneers."

The statue came to a full stop, with a courteous gesture of dismissal and we pocketed our notebook and moved on, pondering on Elgin's pronouncement: "Parkes is one of the most remarkable men I ever met for energy, courage, and ability combined. I do not know where I could find his equal." And as we mused we decided that Michie's judgment of Sir Harry as one of the four greatest men produced by the British consular training school of China was a compliment to school and pupil alike.

EDUCATION FOR CHINESE GIRLS

Protest against Exclusion of Girls from Study Abroad

By Elizabeth Pepys.

Under the auspices of the Women's Rights' League a gathering of the various women's organizations in Shanghai was convened on Sunday afternoon in the Kiangsu Educational Buildings. While the meeting was not large in numbers it included delegations from the Women's Rights' League, the Y.W.C.A., the Shanghai Women's Club, the Returned Students' Club, the Shanghai Business Girls' Club, a number of representatives from various girls' schools and a few men who were in sympathy with the movement.

The meeting was called to protest against the decision of the Board of Trustees of Tsinghua College not to send any girl students to study abroad this year. Previously this college has sent 10 girls every second year and the only reason put forward for changing the custom is that there are so many men who wish to study abroad that there is no place for the girls.

Among students who have been sent abroad by the government and have returned to share their education with their country are women like Mrs. C. H. Wang (formerly Miss Eilene Tong of the Y.W.C.A.), Mrs. S. M. Woo, Mrs. Shueh of Tientsin, Miss Dora Chang of Amoy University, Miss Wang, who has returned to Boston for further study, and many others, so that it would seem that the investment in education of women students has yielded good dividends and should be continued.

The speakers of the afternoon included Mrs. T. C. Chu, a graduate of Wellesley College, prominent in the work of the Shanghai Women's Club, and one of its former presidents; Mrs. Au Ben, wife of the late manager of Sincere and Company; Miss Su, a teacher at the Sung Chou Girls School of Shanghai; and Miss Zung Wei Tsung of the Y.W.C.A.

The responsibility of returned students for rendering useful service to their country was emphasized, also the importance of a thorough knowledge of English before leaving for study abroad. One speaker threw light on the principle upon which the selection of students was made, saying that the committee, being men, naturally selected the most attractive girls who would represent China to good advantage socially. An Education Committee was appointed to draw up a letter

of protest against the exclusion of girls from study abroad and to circulate it among all the schools and women's organization of China, asking all who endorsed it to sign their names. These letters will then be forwarded to the Trustees of Tsinghua and to the Waichiaopu and it is hoped that they will have the effect of removing the discriminations against the girl students. The examinations take place in June in both Peking and Shanghai so action to be effective must be immediate. The committee appointed, which will be a permanent body, dealing with general matters of woman's education after this protest has been passed, is made up of Miss Su, Mrs. Suang, Miss Sung, and Miss Zung Wei Tsung, all teachers except Miss Zung who is in the National Y.W.C.A.

SELECTED

MILESTONES.

The jazz and the toddle are wicked and wild
And crowded with sin and with faults;
And I well recollect what I read as a child
On the sinful, iniquitous waltz.

THE ESSENTIAL.

"And so," read Bess from her book, "they were married and lived happily ever after."

"They did!" exclaimed Mary, eagerly. "Oh, Bess, does it say what kind of a car he bought?"

AWHEEL!

Aged Scotswoman (*who has been knocked down by youthful cyclist*): Can ye no ring yer bell?

Youthful Cyclist: Aye, but I canna ride a bicycle.

A SWEEPING ACCUSATION

In Defence of the Modern Society Girl

Every now and again some one throws a little highly coloured lime-light on the alleged "sins of society." In a lecture the other day a London lady doctor had some hard things to say about the modern society girl. Society life, she said, encouraged the pernicious habit of the too-frequent cigarette, and the consumption of cocktails and whiskies and sodas. "The ill-health of modern society girls" was partly the fault of their parents, partly, apparently, of a life which made them "the prey of disease." Such generalities are rather dangerous. The modern society girl probably gets infinitely more healthy outdoor life than her predecessors of other generations. She has attained a proficiency at sport that is on a much higher level than of yore and is freshly demonstrated year after year at every golf and lawn tennis tournament. It would be interesting to hear what the men who had so strenuous a match against the women in the squash courts at Queen's Club the other

day would have to say about the "deterioration of the nervous system" of their opponents. No doubt it is easy to walk into a smart hotel or a dance club, find a few women drinking cocktails, and then deplore the habits of the "society girl." But it is scarcely fair.—"The Times."

WOMEN'S DOGS

"Love me, love my dog" is a quotation that conjures up a vision of pampered pets, pink ribbons, and silk cushions. But nowadays "the Pom, the Pug, and the Pekinese" look sideways at the more sporting types that have usurped their place in their mistresses' affections. At the Ladies' Kennel Club Show at Knightsbridge the prize for the best dog in the show went to a greyhound. Some fine exhibits were benched in Old English sheepdogs, Alsatians, and bulldogs, while those game little fellows, Sealyhams and West Highland terriers, were well represented. War-time prejudice



EFFECTIVE SPORT OUTFITS.

against the sad-eyed dachshund is gradually disappearing, and he is slowly returning, with no questions asked about his nationality or his papers of naturalization.

THE FEMININE MIND

The Maternal Instinct

A man's women folk, whatever their outward show of respect for his merit and authority, always regard him secretly as an ass, and with something akin to pity. His most gaudy sayings and doings seldom deceive them; they see the actual man within, and know him for a shallow and pathetic fellow. In this fact, perhaps, lies one of the best proofs of feminine intelligence, or, as the common phrase makes it, feminine intuition. The mark of that so-called intuition is simply a sharp and accurate perception of reality, an habitual immunity to emotional enchantment, a relentless capacity for distinguishing clearly between the appearance and the substance. The appearance, in the normal family circle, is a hero, a magnifico, a demigod. The substance is a poor mountebank.

The proverb that no man is a hero to his valet is obviously of masculine manufacture. It is both insincere and untrue because it merely masks the egotistic doctrine that he is potentially a hero to every one else, and untrue because a valet, being a fourth-rate man himself, is likely to be the last person in the world to penetrate his master's charlatanry. Who ever heard of a valet who didn't envy his master wholeheartedly? who would n't willingly change places with his master? who didn't secretly wish that he *was* his master?

A man's wife labours under no such naive folly. She may envy her husband, true enough, certain of his more soothing prerogatives and sentimentalities. She may envy him his masculine liberty of movement and occupation, his impenetrable complacency, his peasant-like delight in petty vices, his capacity for hiding the harsh face of reality behind the cloak of romanticism, his general innocence and childishness. But she never envies him his puerile ego; she never envies him his shoddy and preposterous soul.

MAN, THE TRAGIC-COMEDIAN.

This shrewd perception of masculine bombast and make-believe, this acute understanding of man as the eternal tragic comedian, is at the bottom of that compassionate irony which passes under the name of the maternal instinct. A woman wishes to mother a man simply because she sees into his helplessness, his need of an amiable environment, his touching self-delusion. That

ironical note is not only daily apparent in real life; it sets the whole tone of feminine fiction. The woman novelist, if she be skilful enough to arise out of mere imitation into genuine self-expression, never takes her heroes quite seriously. From the day of George Sand to the day of Selma Lagerlof she has always got into her character study a touch of superior aloofness, of ill-concealed derision. I can't recall a single masculine figure created by a woman who is not, at bottom, a booby.

H. L. Mencken, "In Defense of Women."

DANGEROUS FASHIONS

The latest gowns from Paris, I am told, says the "Daily News," are covered with metal sequins and little steel scales. It would never do, when wearing one of these, to ask a mere man to unhook you, for if he lost his temper, as all men do under the circumstances, he'd probably finish the job with a tin-opener. And the glittering aspect doesn't suit the tall willowy girl. It makes her look too much like a raw fresh herring.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

TREASURES OF OLD EGYPT

Earl of Carnarvon's Description of His Marvellous Discoveries in the Tomb of King Tutankhamen

Cairo, December 11.—The following account of the recent discovery in the Valley of the Kings has been specially written for the "Morning Post" and "The Scotsman" by the Earl of Carnarvon and Mr. Howard Carter:—

Primarily, the most important point is that the tomb of King Tutankhamen appears to be the first Royal tomb we have found more or less intact. For this reason we are now able to tell more or less what the funerary equipment of a Royal burial comprises. Unfortunately, objects of greater intrinsic value appear to be missing, and were probably taken by metal robbers of the Twentieth Dynasty. Notwithstanding this, it appears that all the smaller jewellery is there and paraphernalia, comprising furniture, emblems and deities for the King's protection in the underworld, as well as portraits, statues, chariots, chests of robes, faience vessels, chairs, bedsteads, etc.

One of the most important factors in this discovery is the fact that these objects show both the style of Akhen art as well as that of Thebes, and hence for purity of Egyptian work some of them have never been surpassed.

The seal impressions upon the closed doorways show at least three types—those of the Royal Necropolis, Tutankhamen's and what appear to be household seals. (As their impressions are not altogether perfect, it will be a little time before we can decipher their real meaning, as we must compare different impressions on various doorways.)

It is interesting to note that there are fragments of boxes which were found outside the entrance of the tomb bearing the double protocol of Akhenaten and King Sekhem-Ka-Ra and his wife, who was the daughter of Akhenaten, called Mertaten. Now, as these are purely sepulchral monuments and bear both protocols, it would seem that the two Kings either died or abdicated simultaneously, and that they are found in this King's tomb indicates that Tutankhamen succeeded them immediately. As we have not yet gone carefully into these matters, however, the hypothesis may require modification, and we are trusting that on the arrival of Dr. Alan Gardiner we shall get more important historical data, the more so when we are able to unroll and decipher the papyrus in one of the caskets. From external appearances these documents appear to be historical rather than religious, for they are rolled with

the ends over-turned and sealed. Again, numbers of the caskets bear long texts, which may also help us in solving the puzzle.

THE THRONE.

From the artistic point of view there are many most valuable specimens, and among them especially the chair or throne, which depicts the King and Queen under the sun's rays. It is of most exquisite workmanship, the back being in mosaic or carved semi-precious stones in relief. This throne is of purely Al Amarna art, as is the style of the statue.

Another most interesting object is a kind of dummy portrait in wood of the King. It is cut off at the waist, and has no arms, and as far as one can judge, it was probably used for arranging the wigs of the King, as barbers to-day use figures to arrange wigs.

Among other very interesting objects are about 20 staves and walking sticks. Some have handles in filigree gold work, others of inlaid barks and ivory, and others again with handles of ivory depicting Asiatic captives. One of the caskets, which bears exquisite painted scenes of the King and his chariot, with his charioteers hunting lions, gazelle, and other ante-lope, contains what appears to be the robe of the King, covered with an elaborate mesh of beads and gold rosettes. Under this are his slippers, also ornamented with gold, and a large amber necklace. In a second box there are silver boomerangs, faience unguent vases, and what is at present believed to be a corselet, comprising inlaid plaques of jewels. Others are also wooden shrines, containing emblems of the underworld, such as serpents.

They are of wood covered with gilt, and the chariots are of open work, exquisitely embossed and encrusted with gold and semi-precious stones. As far as can be seen they bear the usual representations of captives, etc., such as we know from the chariots found in the tomb of Thothmes IV. The poles and wheels have been taken off from the bodies of the chariots, as there is insufficient room to move them intact. There is also harness equipment of different kinds.

In the further chamber the king's bows and quivers appear to be intact, but as the objects in this chamber are so heaped upon one another it is really impossible to tell what is actually there.

Upon one of the royal couches, of which there are three, lion-

headed, hathor-headed, and typhon rest three curious objects in forms of ankhs with human arms and hands. As far as one can see they are supports to hold miniature candles or torches, and if this is the case they are the first of the type ever found and show us what means of illumination existed in those days.

BEAUTIES BEYOND DESCRIPTION.

For the moment we ask the indulgence of the public, as we are unable accurately to describe these objects, because the plunderer has thrown everything anyhow, and anywhere in his hasty search for portable objects of intrinsic value. Thus, it is impossible to give a full and accurate description until these objects have been extricated and pieced together, which necessarily will be the work of many days, involving careful examination. The beauties of many of these things are beyond description, and there also seems to be objects present unknown to archaeology.

There is a note of pathetic interest in the fact that leaning up against one wall beside the statues there is a large bouquet standing about three or four feet high which naturally robbers had not touched. When we first entered these chambers from the disorderly array of objects we gathered the impression that we had discovered a cache of King's furniture brought from Tell El Amarna, but now we feel that it is evident that we have discovered a King's tomb, and that the sealed doorways still intact will prove to be the opening into the sepulchral chamber or chambers. As it was the custom in the Eighteenth Dynasty not to decorate the antechambers of the King's sepulchral hall it is probable that the inside chamber or chambers will be decorated. It will also be interesting to see how far the project of the tomb of Rameses IV, given in Turin papyrus will be confirmed by the sepulchral hall, for that papyrus evidently depicts a series of nests of wooden funerary canopies covering the King's sarcophagus which appear to be part of the contract of tomb contractors when making the Royal tomb.

A UNIQUE SIGHT.

As most of the material found up to date in the antechambers comprises furniture, we have every reason to expect that the succeeding chambers will contain objects of a more distinct funerary nature, of which we have small fragments only in our museums. Also, it will be a unique sight to find the mummy of a king in the sepulchral chambers.

One peculiarity in this sepulchre is that, as compared with the rest of the royal tombs, it is quite small, and does not show any resemblance

to the Theban plan. A Theban royal tomb of the Eighteenth Dynasty comprises three sections, the entrance to a descending passage, and staircases which lead to a protective wall, on the further side of which is the vestibule, sunken staircase, passage, and antechamber, which lead in turn to the sepulchral hall, crypt, and store chambers. In this tomb the first passage leads directly to the chambers adjoining one another, and thus appears more Tel Amarna type than of Theban.

From this it is difficult to know exactly what yet is to be found, but there is little doubt that this discovery will throw considerable light on a somewhat obscure period about 1450 B.C.

MERELY A HIDING PLACE?

French Egyptologist's Theory

Paris, December 10.—That the treasure chambers laid bear by Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Carter may not be ante-chambers to a royal tomb, but may merely be hiding places for the valuable articles which have been found, is the theory put forward by an eminent French Egyptologist, Abbé Drietton, who is Professor of Egyptian Philology at the Catholic Institute.

Abbé Drietton declares that the discovery is extremely important in the sense that it will solve a problem which has for a long time divided Egyptologists. The problem he sets forth is as follows:—

King Amenhotep IV., who reigned circa 1355 B.C., considering that the priests of Ammon had acquired excessive power and riches, proceeded to carry out a profound and radical religious reformation in order to rid himself of the clergy. He abolished the god Ammon, and instituted a new god Aton, personified by the Sun. Changing his name, he called himself Akhnaton, and abandoned Thebes, the royal city of the old gods, to found another capital, Amarna. A revolution, however, followed the death of Akhnaton, and his brother Tutankhamen, who succeeded him, re-established the cult of Ammon. As proof of his devotion to the god he caused to be made a fine statue of Ammon, with himself between the god's knees. This statue was acquired by the Louvre last year.

Later, the successors of Tutankhamen, who thought his return to the cult of Ammon not sufficiently enthusiastic broke the hands of the god and of the king, and decapitated the statue of the king-Pharaoh Armais, last king of the 18th Theban dynasty (1345 B.C.), went still further, and appropriated to himself all the honour due to Tutankhamen for his works, more especially at Karnak, where the inscriptions were altered so as to reflect glory on Armais instead of on his predecessor. Armais, declares Abbé Drietton, is also said to have altered the inscriptions on the tomb of Tutankhamen, replacing the latter's name with his own. Indications noted by M. Benediti had led him to suspect that the

tomb of Armais in the Valley of the Kings was in reality that of Tutankhamen.

"WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE MUMMY?"

Abbé Drietton then raises the question, "What has become of the mummy of Tutankhamen, and the riches buried with the remains?" This problem he considers will be solved by the recent discovery. The first two rooms are filled with all kinds of objects of value; the second, especially, contains a miscellaneous collection piled up to the roof. If in the third chamber the mummy of Tutankhamen is not found in the customary posture, with all inscriptions in the right places, there will be no more doubt, according to Abbé Drietton, that the three chambers are nothing but a hiding place to which Armais consigned his hated predecessor with all his burial treasures.

The presence of a golden throne among the treasures, says the eminent Egyptologist, proves that the chambers have never been pillaged, and that consequently articles is not due to this cause, but that they were so placed originally.—Reuter.

CUNARD A FLOATING AVIARY

A remarkable incident occurred during the voyage of the Cunard liner Seythia, which recently arrived at Liverpool from New York. When some 400 miles out from the American shore, with a strong easterly wind blowing, a flock of birds numbering several thousands alighted on the ship's deck. It is presumed that they had been blown out to sea during migration from North to South America. The species included wild canaries, redbreasts, linnets, thrushes, sand pipers, juncos, three owls, and carrier pigeons. One owl was of a particularly ferocious type, with a cat-like face and two horns. The owls and pigeons were captured, but a number of the smaller-birds died from exhaustion. The birds were quite at home in the ship's garden lounges, with their growing trees and shrubs. Many of the birds were still flying about the vessel's deck on arrival at Liverpool. They had become particularly tame, feeding from passengers' hands. Their numbers were so great that they were even flying about in the engine-room.

ADVENTURES IN HECKLING

Hecklers were in high glee during the election campaign in England, and woe betide the Parliamentary candidate who was not prepared to face a barrage of questions. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Mr. Goschen were pastmasters of evasion, and so is Mr. Lloyd George. On one occasion Mr. Chamberlain was heckled by a man who kept asking: "Are you going to tax my food?" He made no reply, but stood smiling serenely at his excited interrogator. But

MOSQUITO FACTS

Found 150 Feet Below Ground

Dr. Andrew Balfour, lecturing at the Royal Sanitary Institute, in a reference to the mosquito, said in the tropics and sub-tropics the mosquito was the greatest foe, and it should be their duty and pleasure to silence its shrill note of triumph. In India they had statistics of the number of persons killed by snakes and wild animals, but the total would shrink to nothing as compared to those killed by wild insects, among which the mosquito was *facile princeps*.

The sanitary inspector could become acquainted with the winged terror in all phases of its wonderful career within a few miles of that institute.

Some years ago the employees in a London "Tube" were being badly bitten and developing septic wounds (for which they claimed damages) 150 feet below the ground level, until investigation was made, and the mosquitoes emerged—to the amazement of the passengers on the platforms.

DODGING PUSSYFOOT

Liquid Comfort in Opera Glasses

The "Pussyfoot" department of one old Sheffield electro plate and silver firm is working full time to satisfy the insistent demand for opera glasses, cigar cases and similar articles for the United States.

Orders have poured in by the thousand, and at the present time orders for about 15,000 are in hand.

The call for opera glasses does not signify a great stage revival at America, but merely the working of the Prohibition regulations. The innocent-looking opera glasses are a fake as opera glasses. If one eyepiece is screwed off, a neat little flask, capable of holding a comfortable amount of liquor, is revealed, hence the urgent export orders.

Pussyfoot has no more enthusiastic supporters than the fortunate workers at one firm, who are on full time, while many of their mates at other firms are unemployed.

They drink Pussyfoot's health daily and long for the day when other countries, with a decent rate of exchange, go dry.

before he could find the right words to answer the heckler, a member of the audience shouted out: "Stop your braying; he ain't a-going ter tax thistles." Mr. Chamberlain, by the way, always wisely gave his audience the first chance in dealing with heckling pests. Mr. Gladstone was always very impatient with these awkward questioners. They were, in fact, more than his ardent spirit could stand. Heckled in one of his Midlothian campaigns, he lost his temper rather badly, and said: "I can supply the desired information, but I cannot invent the machinery for getting into the questioner's head."

MAIL NOTICES

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FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:

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FOR AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND VIA HONGKONG:—

Per R.M.S. Emp. of Australia	Feb. 5
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PASSENGERS

INWARD

Per A.L.S. President Madison, January 24. From Manila. Mrs. H. L. Lewis, Messrs. E. Guttentag and H. W. Browning. From Hongkong. Mrs. G. A. Brown, Mrs. W. R. Ellis, Mr. J. H. Kukkert, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Craven, Miss M. I. Clark, Mr. S. Barker, Master D. Barker, Miss Montieth, Mrs. S. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Nickels, Mr. H. J. Nichols, Miss A. Urquhart, Mr. and Mrs. B. I. Graves, Mr. J. Belasco, Masters S. and A. Belasco, Lady Leveson, Miss M. Leveson, Messrs. R. G. Abbott and G. D. Happer, Miss M. Bell, Messrs. F. S. Porter, Cousan and A. Felwig.

Per str. Whangpu, January 26. From River Ports. Mr. Birrel.

Per str. Kiangshin, January 26. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. Y. D. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Macdonald.

Per str. Kiangshun, January 27. From River Ports. Miss Woods.

Per str. Hsinfung, January 27. From Wenchow. Mr. H. E. Aumuds, Mr. Sotbie, Miss Sotbie.

Per str. Tatung, January 27. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. Denison, Rev. Father Janssen, One French Naval Rating.

Per str. Hsinchi, January 27. From Foochow. Mr. and Mrs. Flock, Miss Smith, Mr. Simsen, Mr. Maringeterich, Mr. Heyer, Mr. and Mrs. Abbott.

Per T.K.K.S. Taiyo Maru, January 27. From San Francisco, etc. Mrs. J. Butterworth, Miss M. Clayes, Mr. W. Eger, Mr. S. Funatsu, Mr. T. Funatsu, Mr. F. Funatsu, Mr. H. Gledhill, Mr. H. K. Hansen, Mr. W. S. Heaton, Miss I. Jordan, Miss J. O. Jordan. Mr. H.

Lang, Mrs. R. M. Lisberger, Mr. S. Matsui, Mr. J. F. Meredith, Miss M. Monroe, Capt. H. E. Morton, Mr. W. K. Nolan, Mr. V. H. Olsen, Mr. J. L. L. Rondon, Mrs. I. Sanderson, Mr. M. G. Scott, Mr. N. Taniuchi, Mrs. F. Taniuchi, Mrs. H. Voronoff, Mr. G. L. Wilson, Mrs. S. Wogan, Mr. K. Yamazaki, Mr. S. Yasuda.

Per str. Kutwo, January 27. From River Ports. Mr. A. McL. Duncan, Mrs. E. Bishop.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Asia, January 27. From Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Claxton, Mrs. C. P. Dawson, Mr. W. S. Davies, Mrs. J. A. Folger, Mr. J. A. Folger, Mr. P. C. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Hicks, Mr. W. Hagen, Capt. and Mrs. J. T. Kinley, Miss H. D. Metcalf, Miss F. M. Rudolf, Mr. H. W. Reah, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Smallbones, Mr. T. W. Shearstone, Mr. J. H. Taggart, Rev. J. Thompkins, Mr. D. Timmins, Mr. L. Yates, Miss W. Jaffray, Master B. Miller, Master Robt. MacRae.

Per str. Loongwo, January 28. From River Ports. Messrs. J. Jessen, C. P. Cox, G. G. Strache, V. D. Veen.

Per str. Kingsing, January 28. From Tientsin, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. McKenzie. From Cheloo. Mr. Taylor. From Wei-haiwei. Eng. Comdr. J. R. and Mrs. Sands, Mr. E. E. Clark.

Per str. Woosung, January 29. From Hankow. Mr. A. Ferguson.

Per str. Tingsang, January 29. From Canton. Mrs. Anderson.

Per str. Sunning, January 29. From Hongkong. Mr. S. Jenkins, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Anderson.

Per str. Weser, January 29. From Hamburg. Mr. H. Rix, Mr. A. Stolz, Mrs. T. Aldag, Mr. W. Madocu, Mr. E. v. Conradi, Mrs. A. Behraudt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Koch, Miss G. Apfelbaum, Miss H. Hacklander, Miss E. Elers, Mr. A. Hirsch, Mr. A. v. Jagermann, Mr. H. Bohlmann, Mrs. O. Jokiel, Mr. R. Ludwig, Mr. A. Maasberg, Mrs. Wienecke. From Genoa. Mr. O. Bernardi, Mrs. A. Lochman, Mrs. A. Berchmidt, Mrs. C. Floeck, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ritterbusck, Mr. K. Kamfer, Mr. Schindewolf, Dr. Eitel. From Singapore. Mr. C. de Groot. From Port Said. Mr. Bissarian, Mr. and Mrs. Petrides, Mr. A. Beglian.

Per str. Kiangsan, January 31. From River Ports. Mr. J. Adamson.

Per str. Poyang, January 31. From River Ports. Mr. McCowatt, Four French Sailors.

Per str. Fengtien, January 31. From Hongkong. Messrs. J. Dutton, A. Saii, H. Cadd, S. Mullar, F. Collison. H. Brannrigg.

Per str. Luenho, January 31. From River Ports. Mr. H. E. Donaldson, Mr. E. A. Mackay, Mrs. Ainsworth, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hopkins, Mr. L. C. Derry.

Per str. Hsin Peking, January 31. From Ningpo. Messrs. E. Charlot, H. Thomas, L. C. Hylbert, S. Wasen and J. Palmer, Miss H. Palmer and Master J. Palmer, Mrs. Macleod.

Per A.L.S. President Jackson, January 31. Seattle, etc. Mr. A. Baum, Miss M. Bomer, Miss M. M. Carson, Mrs. Z. Crothwaite, Master J. Crothwaite, Mrs. F. S. Dean, Rev. G. Eadie, Mr. R. W. Ellis, Mr. W. N. Gray, Major J. Hamilton, Mr. W. N. Hilsberg, Miss E. Hodgson, Mrs. J. W. Jenkins, Miss E. L. Karmantz, Mrs. H. Krebs, Mr. R. C. Myers, Mr. P. C. Sullivan, Mr. A. Thomas, Mrs. S. Wallace, Mr. F. Wallace and Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Wulsin.

Per str. Luenyi, February 1. From River Ports. Mr. Cressy.

Per str. Kungwo, February 1. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ollerdissen, Mr. A. H. Atkins, Mr. C. Deetrick, Mr. N. Wasser, Mr. H. A. Wilson, Mrs. Maddren, Miss L. Faruham, Miss W. Loueiro.

Per P. & O. S. Morea, February 1. From London. Mr. H. F. Miller, Miss Murray, Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Tregear, Miss Gaster, Mr. T. N. Chapman, Mr. T. Griffin, Miss Manhers, Surg. Comdr. and Mrs. McClay, Messrs. J. H. Kent, W. W. Thornely, E. E. Swann, C. H. Henshall, L. Barr, A. W. Leggo, S. Mayne, T. Gilgan, J. W. Tullock, R. Wade, N. Woolley, Mentor. From Marseilles. Mr. E. E. Wilton, Mr. G. I. Stewart, Sir and Lady R. Macleay, Mrs. Lamb, Mr. P. W. Mills, Mr. Allden, Mrs. Hanbury, Mr. A. R. Briggs, Mrs. W. Thompson, Capt. R. Johnstone, Mr. W. Rogers, Miss Ryan. From Bombay. Mr. E. Handley. From Singapore. Rev. Father J. Rodrigue, Rev. Father Otaegui, Rev. Father Monasterio, Rev. Father Lombo. From Hongkong. Mr. T. B. Gibbings, Mr. C. C. Anderson, Mr. J. Bradley, Mr. A. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Denham, Miss Klur.

OUTWARD

Per R.M.S. Empress of Asia, January 28.—For Vancouver, etc.—Mr. R. B. Aries, Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Blickenstaff, Miss K. Blickenstaff, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Bennett, Miss D. Bennett, Mr. H. Bough, Miss K. Dunn, Dr. K. Greenburg, Mr. and Mrs. O. Hansen, Miss M. Kelley, Mr. T. W. Mitcheli, Mrs. W. Shaw, Mr. J. Sundlo, Miss B. Schlessberg, Miss S. Schlessberg, Mr. G. B. Thompson, Mr. L. Ashcroft, Capt. C. R. Addinall, Mr. W. H. Bolton, Capt. F. H. Chamly, Lt. C. F. Evans, Miss C. Huie, Mr. A. H. Hanson, Lt. H. L. Kerr, Mr. F. P. Lachlan, Mr. M. R. Levy, Miss E. Neill, Mr. J. J. Pater-son, Dr. W. S. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Rasmussen, Major W. L. Reid, Miss S. Wogan.

BIRTHS

AMIDANI.—On January 28, 1923, at No. 23 Yu Yuen Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Amidani, a son.

DOYLE.—On January 28, 1923, at St. Mary's Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Doyle, 64 Avenue Dubail, a daughter.

FENN.—On January 25, 1923, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Fenn, Chinese Maritime Customs, a daughter. (Hongkong papers please copy.)

FRIEDMAN.—On January 31, 1923, at Dr. Fearn's Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Max Friedman, a daughter.

HENDERSON.—On January 29, 1923, at Dr. Fearn's Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Henderson, a daughter.

KENNEDY.—On January 29, 1923, at Nanking, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy, C. M. Customs, a daughter, Christina Marion.

LINDSAY.—On January 28, 1923, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Lindsay, a son.

RENBORG.—On January 26, 1923, at Dr. Fearn's Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Renborg, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BYRNE-OGORKOFF.—On January 29, 1923, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Very Rev. G. J. F. Symons, M.A., James Moreton Byrne, of

Sydney, N.S.W., to Natalie R. Ogorkoff. Australian papers please copy.

GABBOTT-FRANKLIN.—On January 30, 1923, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Very Rev. Dean Symons, M.A., Cecil Parr Gabbott, of Leytonstone, London, to Ethel May Franklin, of Ilford, Essex, England.

DEATHS

BERG.—On January 28, 1923, Emma Mary Ragsdale Berg, wife of George P. Berg. Manila papers please copy.

PERPETUS.—On January 31, 1923, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Leopoldino Maria, aged 49 years. Hongkong and Macao papers please copy.

REINSCH.—On January 26, 1923, at 11.20 a.m., at Dr. Fearn's Hospital, Shanghai, Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, at the age of 53.

SCOTT.—On January 24, 1923, at Richmond, Surrey, Mary Aitken Scott, beloved sister of P. M. Scott, Shanghai.

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SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer.		Wind		Hygrometer 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather conditions
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Direction 9 a.m.	Force (1-12)	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
Jan. 26	30.59	47.7	N W	2	23.9	26.1	37.8	23.2	B.
" 27	30.66	47.1	N N W	1	30.6	27.3	39.6	22.8	B.
" 28	30.68	47.3	N W	2	31.6	28.9	39.2	26.4	O.
" 29	30.56	47.0	N N W	1	30.0	28.2	39.6	26.8	O.
" 30	30.54	46.0	N W	1	30.4	27.4	41.6	19.9	B.
" 31	30.61	46.4	N N W	1	32.2	29.9	40.3	26.2	O.
Feb. 1	30.52	45.9	N W	2	33.8	26.9	42.8	20.3	B.

Explanation

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
 O—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
	Minimum		Maximum		Inches	
	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922
Jan. 26	24.8	37.2	37.8	43.5	Nil.	0.12
" 27	25.0	37.4	39.0	44.2	Nil.	0.04
" 28	28.0	36.8	39.0	42.8	Nil.	0.11
" 29	28.2	32.0	37.8	42.6	Nil.	0.09
" 30	25.0	27.0	41.0	34.2	Nil.	Nil.
" 31	29.8	30.0	40.0	41.2	Nil.	Nil.
Feb. 1	26.0	26.0	42.6	42.6	Nil.	Nil.

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| White: The Natural History of Selborne | Procter: Legends and Lyrics |
| Ruskin: The Two Paths and Other Essays | Southey: Life of Nelson |
| Cooper: The Pathfinder | Poe: Tales of Mystery and Imagination |
| Collins: The Woman in White | Walton: The Compleat Angler |
| Bronte: Shirley | Farrar: Life of Christ |
| Harte: Tales, Poems and Sketches | Stevenson: The Master of Ballantrae |
| Kingsley: Hypatia | Austen: Mansfield Park |
| Cook: Voyages of Discovery | Ramsay: Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character |
| Marryat: Mr. Midshipman Easy | Pope: Homer's Iliad |
| Mitford: Our Village | Scott: Ivanhoe |
| Kingston: The Three Midshipman | Haggard: King Solomon's Mines |
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